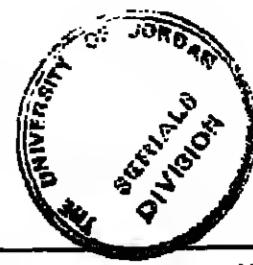


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Chechnya Rebels Face 'War Without Limits'

Fighting Intensifies as Russian Forces Near the Breakaway Enclave's Capital

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

SLIPTOSKAYA CROSSROADS.
Russia — In the three years since communism's collapse, Russia has stepped into a number of wars on its periphery — some quick and brutal, as in Moldova, others drawn-out and tangled, as in Tajikistan. All have been small conflicts of relatively low intensity, until this week.

Russia's thrust into the breakaway region of Chechnya is a wholly different kind of war. Here, the full fury of one of the world's mightiest armies is bearing down from three sides on a tiny, land-locked enclave.

It is a frightening spectacle. A visit Tuesday to areas near the fighting on Chechnya's western front made it clear that Moscow was pulling no punches in ending the rebel region's three-year-old claim to independence.

As assault helicopters raced low overhead to avoid ground fire, long columns of light tanks, artillery pieces and armored personnel carriers rumbled toward the Chechen border, about 10 kilometers (six miles) away. Many of the Russian troops wore ski masks over their faces against the cold.

"It's a disaster," said Musa Aushov, 30, a factory worker who fled the Chechen capital, Grozny. "This is war without limits."

For now, the Russian strategy is apparently to lock Grozny in a stranglehold and force the Chechens to negotiate under the barrel of a gun. The Chechens, for all their bravado and defiance, are unlikely to be able to hold out for long against a full-scale Russian assault on the city of Grozny.

While the Russians are capable of storming Grozny, they may not be able to do so without inflicting huge casualties, including civilian deaths and injuries. That would have a perhaps unbearably high cost at home, where it would enrage Russians across the political spectrum and inflame the already hostile, unsettled Caucasus region.

Ahead, a bloodbath in Chechnya would likely do severe damage to Moscow's image, despite public statements from Western leaders that Chechnya is Russia's internal affair.

On Tuesday, war planes streaked high in the air on their way to Grozny against a backdrop of jagged mountains. Fires were seen burning on hillsides that had been hit by artillery or rocket rounds.

From the front came the sound of enormous explosions and the crackle of small arms fire, as well as reports that the Russians were steadily pushing their way through Chechen defenses in heavy fighting. Helicopters bearing wounded Russian

See RUSSIA, Page 8



Scot Ramsey/Reuters

Castro, 'Last Rebel,' Warms to New Rapport With Washington

By Tim Golden and Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

HAVANA — The Summit of the Americas had just ended in Miami, and President Bill Clinton and his counterparts from 33 other countries were heading triumphantly home. At a long table to the Palace of the Revolution in Havana, the man not invited, Fidel Castro, argued that Cuba's exclusion had been their loss, not his.

"If the summit of Miami was a great show, it would have been a better show if I had been there," he said, grinning through the beard.

"We are the last rebels," he said of his Communist government. "That was no meeting for rebels."

Three weeks before the Cuban revolution is to celebrate its 36th anniversary, Mr. Castro, 68, was looking a little older and perhaps feeling a little more isolated than he was willing to let on. But if that worried him, he was making an accomplished effort not to let it show.

Yes, he acknowledged during a four-hour dinner conversation in Spanish with representatives of The New York Times, he has real reservations about the market-oriented reforms his government has undertaken to save an economy devastated by the collapse of the Soviet bloc. It pained him to sign some of those contracts for joint ventures with foreign companies.

But if he is not willing to turn Cuba into a Western-

style democracy, he said, he recognizes that the world economy has changed. "I am not a great fan of capitalism," he said. "But I am a realist."

To hear him tell it, Mr. Castro was more worried about Bill Clinton.

How is it that American voters have shown so little mercy toward their president last month, he wanted to know early to the conversation; the young Democrat had seemed to have such an attractive social agenda as a candidate. Now, so quickly, the Republicans and their traditional antagonism toward Cuba seem to be back, and strong.

Mr. Castro skipped past the fact that even as a candidate, Mr. Clinton ardently supported a tighten-

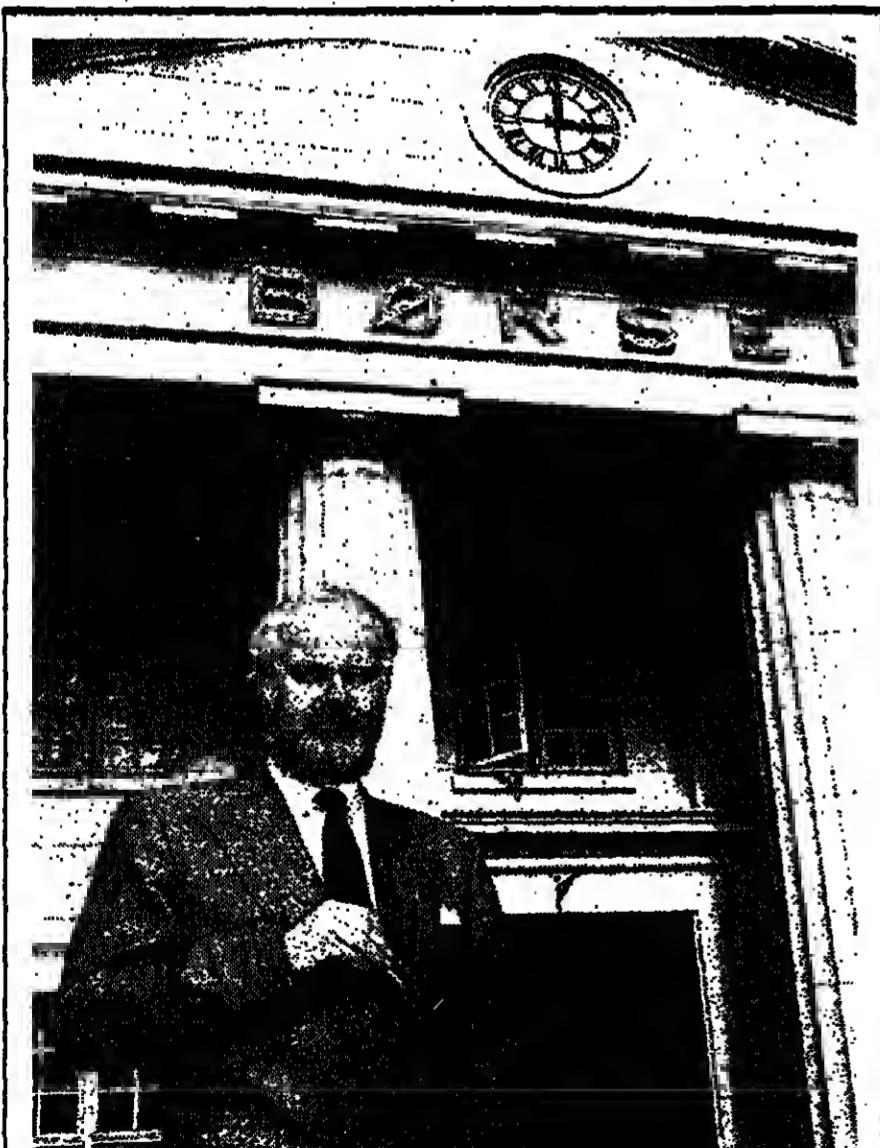
ing of the longstanding embargo against Cuba. Nor did he say much about the further sanctions that Mr. Clinton imposed to angry reprisal for the flood of more than 30,000 refugees whom Mr. Castro let go after political tension rose here this summer.

"The Chinese wanted Bush to win," he recalled. "The Russians wanted Bush to win. The Mexicans wanted Bush to win." Cuba's political isolation, Mr. Castro suggested, goes so far as to include rooting for Mr. Clinton.

"We hope that he will be successful," he said.

What counsel Mr. Castro might have taken on this subject was probably present in the cavernous dining

See CASTRO, Page 8



DEATH IN NORWAY — Erik Jarve, who was dismissed Monday as director of the Oslo Stock Exchange after allegations of financial improprieties, was found drowned Tuesday in an apparent suicide. Page 13.

Exports and Jobs Keep America on a Roll

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. economic recovery just keeps on going and going. In spite of tax increases, sharp rises in interest rates and widespread skepticism that Washington will be able to put its fiscal house in order, rapid growth continues unabated. Unemployment has dropped to its lowest level in four years.

Indeed, as the Federal Reserve chairman told Congress, "there is very little evidence throughout this economy of any degree of slowdown."

The chairman, Alan Greenspan, who only a little more than a year ago was complaining of powerful forces holding back the economy, added last week that "the 50-mile-an-hour headwinds have disappeared" and that the real worry now is inflation.

And disposable income, after falling for several years running, shows signs of starting to turn up. The result? "Big-ticket buying has blown through every benchmark," said Stephen S. Roach, an economist at Morgan Stanley.

What is powering this juggernaut? Why were most forecasters, who as recently as this summer were predicting a much leaner expansion and higher unemployment, so far off target? Most important, can the good times last?

Two explanations for the unexpected boom stand out.

For one, many consumers — who as recently as last year were mostly worried about keeping their jobs — are spending with abandon. Now, with about three million jobs added to the economy this year, some of the anxiety about employment prospects has eased.

And disposable income, after falling for several years running, shows signs of starting to turn up. The result? "Big-ticket buying has blown through every benchmark," said Stephen S. Roach, an economist at Morgan Stanley.

Even more important, America's trading partners are coming out of their own recessions, and the surprisingly weak U.S. dollar has made American goods an irresistible bargain on world markets.

"Exports explain the difference between an O.K. recovery and a blockbuster," said Robert Mellman, an economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust.

As recently as this summer, most forecasters were predicting that unemployment would bottom out at 6 percent in the fall and economic growth would slip below 2 percent in the last quarter of 1994. Instead, unemployment is down to 5.6 percent and fourth-quarter growth is now expected to exceed 4 percent.

But can the good times keep rolling on? The forecasters' coin has been debased in the last year. Nonetheless, predictions of a

See RECOVERY, Page 8

U.S. Warns Europe: Ease Computer Tariffs

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a sign that trade tensions are going high-tech, the United States threatened to slap duties on \$3 billion worth of European exports on Tuesday unless Europe eased tariffs on American semiconductors, computer parts and other items.

The threat, made in a letter from Trade Representative Mickey Kantor to the European Union's trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, met with a chilly response to Brussels. One EU official criticized Mr. Kantor as "a bit heavy-handed" and said that although the Union was willing to offer tariff relief, it would not necessarily come in areas demanded by Washington.

"A little quiet diplomacy would serve U.S. interests better," the official said.

The dispute stems from the need of Sweden, Finland and Austria, all relatively free traders, to adopt EU tariff levels when they enter the bloc on Jan. 1. That will mean a big jump on semiconductors and computer parts. Austria and Finland let those goods in duty-free, and Sweden imposes tariffs of 2.3 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. But the Union imposes tariffs of up to 14 percent on chip imports and 4.4 percent on computer parts.

Such a shift would threaten big business on both sides. Companies like Intel, Texas Instruments and Motorola export more than \$1 billion worth of chips, parts and other electronic goods to Sweden, Finland and Austria. The adoption of EU rules would impose new tariffs of more than \$100 million.

Those items, in turn, are vital components in some of the three countries' most

modern and competitive exports, including cellular telephones and personal computers made by Finland's Nokia and Sweden's Ericsson.

Per Akerberg, head of EU affairs for Ericsson in Brussels, said higher tariffs would raise costs or delay the introduction of new products using the latest chip technology, both bad for Ericsson's competitiveness.

"If they raise tariffs on Jan. 1 without negotiating with us, they will be doing so completely outside of the GATT," the world trade regulatory body, a U.S. trade official said. Rules under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade would allow Washington to raise "substantially equivalent" tariffs, he said, threatening that

See CHIPS, Page 8

Philippines All Abuzz as Aquino Daughter Trumpets Her Love Child

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Young actress meets older actor on movie set. Sparks fly during love scenes. Hormones rage. Romance blooms. They quietly set up housekeeping together in luxury condo. Then she drops bomb-

shell, announces pregnancy on national television.

Complication: He not only is more than 20 years her senior but is still married with three children by estranged wife. What's more, he is known as a serial philanderer and has at least one other child by a long-time live-in partner.

This scenario would hardly raise an eyebrow in Hollywood. But this is the Philippines, the only Roman Catholic country in Asia, and the actress to question is Kris Aquino, the youngest of former President Corazon C. Aquino's five children.

Thus, the revelation by Miss Aquino, 23, that she is three months pregnant by Philip Salvador, 45, scandalized Filipinos and presented the former president, a devout Catholic, with a moral dilemma. Thanks in

large part to the power of the church, divorce is banned here, and legal annulments of marriages can be time-consuming.

For the Philippines, the prospect of an unwed mother in the former first family is especially awkward at a time when the nation is preparing for a visit next month by Pope John Paul II.

It is also ironic. During her turbulent presidency, from 1986 to 1992, Mrs. Aquino followed the church's dictates against birth control and gutted the country's family-planning program.

Since leaving office, she has sided with Cardinal Jaime Sin, the Philippines' Roman Catholic primate, in his dispute over birth control with the government of her chosen successor, President Fidel V. Ra-

mos. In August, Mrs. Aquino appeared with Cardinal Sin at a large rally to protest a United Nations population conference to Cairo and denounce the Ramos government's family-planning methods as "intrinsically evil."

She even joined the cardinal in publicly burning a replica of the Cairo conference's draft program.

Her daughter announced on a television talk show Monday night that she and Mr. Salvador were living together — over her mother's strenuous objections — and that she was due to give birth in June. She said she would fly to the United States with the actor next week and return to Manila in January.

The disclosure prompted a spokeswoman for the former president to confirm a

rift between the two Aquinos. Miss Aquino moved out of the family home more than a month ago and has not been seen speaking terms with her mother since then, said the spokeswoman, Decette Sytangco.

Mrs. Aquino, she said, "believes in the sanctity of marriage." Miss Sytangco acknowledged "a falling out" between mother and daughter and said that the two had "no communication" since Miss Aquino moved out.

The couple's travel plans sparked speculation that Mr. Salvador planned to divorce his wife in the United States and tie the knot with Miss Aquino. But such a divorce and remarriage would not be legally recognized to the Philippines, since an

See MANILA, Page 8

Kiosk

Franc Stumbles Over Politics

The French franc fell Tuesday to its lowest point against the Deutsche mark since Dec. 2, 1993, after Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, said Sunday that he would not run for president of France. Mr. Delors is a champion of closer European union.

"Delors was seen as the *franc fort's* best ally," said Tim Fix, a currency analyst with Credit Suisse in London. The strong franc policy involved pegging the franc to the mark and shadowing Germany's interest rates.

Traders in Paris said there was no sign of intervention on Tuesday by the Bank of France. (Page II)

Book Review Page 10

Dow Jones Down 3.03 Up 0.02% 3715.34 110.33

The Dollar New York Tues. close previous close

DM 1.5729 1.5733

Pound 1.56 1.5646

Yen 100.285 99.985

FF 5.418 5.406

A Million Refugees Later, Zairian City Gets Its Breath Back

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — A decade ago, this was an idyllic resort town of charming, whitewashed villas lining the shores of Lake Kivu in eastern Zaire. Tourists came to see the mountain gorillas, to hike in the tropical forests, and to visit the Mountains of the Moon, an area of extinct and active volcanoes.

Though in the last few years the place looked increasingly run down, Goma thrived on the exportation of vegetables, beef, coffee, smuggled gold and stolen cars.

But life changed radically in July as more than a million Rwandan refugees fleeing civil war stampeded through town. Soon, hundreds were dying of cholera in the streets. Those who survived changed the look of the city, chopping down the trees for firewood and trampling the flowers. Then came hundreds of relief workers and thousands of Zairian troops, and Goma turned into a ramshackle, tired, muddy city.

But if business stopped temporarily at the height of the refugee crisis, the Zairian and foreign residents here have now adapted to their new environment. Today, Goma is an example of the Zairian entrepreneurial spirit, even if the streets are strewn with garbage, the shops regu-

larly looted by Zairian soldiers, the police corrupt and the atmosphere tense because of the huge refugee presence on its outskirts.

"In July and August, we couldn't work," said Philippe Falesse, a Belgian who was born and raised in Goma and now owns a coffee company and a private plane company here. "The city was completely paralyzed. Now we are doing business again."

Built in the 1930s under Belgian colonial rule, with its oldest buildings like Swiss chalets, Goma and its twin city, Gisenye, across the border in Rwanda, became a favorite resort town of wealthy Zairians, other Africans and European tourists. About 200,000 Zairians now live in the district, most of them farmers cultivating beans and coffee and raising beef cattle, which are exported by air to Kinshasa, the capital, and other cities.

Goma is surrounded by awesomely beautiful scenery, from the huge expanse of Lake Kivu to striking twin volcanoes, which are still active. They have repeatedly erupted in the last decades, most recently in 1977 when the Nyiragongo volcano's lava flow stopped just short of the airport. Volcanologists predict another eruption in the near future that could spew ash and lava. Every night, the sky glows red around Nyiragongo's crater.

As in the rest of Zaire, only the private sector works here. There is no central phone system, the national bank is open but does not do any business, electricity and running water are sporadic at best. There are no roads between here and the capital, and only a few hundred miles of passable roads in eastern Zaire linking Goma to other towns.

But there are about eight private plane companies that commute daily to Kinshasa, Kisangani and other main cities, and a car wash to get rid of the mud from the potholes. In Goma, businessmen carry cellular phones, leased from a private company. Houses have electrical generators. More than 100 money changers patrol the main, rutted street, the women sitting on lawn chairs, elegantly dressed, the men running after any car that slows down. Six-inch-thick wads of 500-zaire notes quickly change hands.

There are bars and discos. One restaurant imports fresh frog legs, fresh strawberries and fresh shrimp, flown in daily from Kenya. The local grocery store stocks Belgian sugar, chocolate hazelnut spread, Scottish salmon, Chivas Regal and Beaujolais.

But the war across the border has also changed the city's rhythms as trade with Rwanda has come to a standstill. All car and plane fuel, once

trucked in through Rwanda, now has to be trucked in along the longer route from Uganda.

The increase in Zairian troops, who are badly paid and aggressive, has meant an increase in looting, stealing and bribery. Zairian soldiers at the airport openly approach foreigners for bribes, and drivers routinely pay off soldiers. Afraid of the soldiers, shopkeepers keep a limited amount of goods in their stores and the rest hidden in their homes.

"At night some shopkeepers even empty their stores of their merchandise," said Donat Habiravaremye, 35, a Rwandan who has done business in Zaire for more than a decade. "There is much more insecurity and crime now."

The influx of refugees, huge amounts of dollars and free relief food has brought with it economic disruption. Farmers have been hurt as market food prices have gone down. In Goma, rents have skyrocketed.

Some try to make the most of the Rwandan crisis. Local entrepreneurs sell boom boxes, electronic gadgets and used French dictionaries on the street, part of Rwanda's loot. And the governor of Goma asked the UN refugee agency for some of the blue plastic sheeting it hands out to refugees to cover their huts. He needed it for his garage.

WORLD BRIEFS

Grenade Suspected in 747 Explosion

TOKYO (AP) — The police found pieces of black plastic in the body of a Japanese businessman killed by an explosion aboard a Philippine Airlines jetliner, indicating a plastic grenade could have caused the blast, according to a report from the Kyodo news agency.

Investigators believe that the explosive was wrapped in a life jacket under the victim's seat, according to the report. The body also bore gunpowder traces, the agency said. Officials in charge of the investigation were not immediately available to comment on the report, the police said.

In a statement Tuesday, the airline said investigations showed that mechanical trouble was not the cause of the explosion on Sunday's flight to Tokyo from Cebu. Six passengers were injured by the blast, which ripped a hole into the Boeing 747 jumbo jet's floor, exposing its cargo area. The plane, which had 273 passengers and 20 crew members on board, was at 33,000 feet when the blast occurred. It landed safely on Okinawa.

Filipinos Denounce Terror Group

ISABELA, Philippines (AP) — About 10,000 Muslims and Christians rallied Tuesday on Basilan Island to protest a Muslim fringe group responsible for numerous bombings, killings and kidnappings.

Government, military, Muslim and Roman Catholic church leaders led a march to denounce the Abu Sayyaf fundamentalist group.

The demonstrators burned 20 letters from Abu Sayyaf demanding 20,000 to 50,000 pesos (\$380 to \$2,075) for protection of businesses. Abu Sayyaf had threatened to disrupt the protest, and about 500 soldiers and police, some of them on rooftops, kept watch around the town square.

China Jails 6 in Fatal Factory Fire

HONG KONG (Reuters) — China imposed stiff jail sentences on Tuesday on six people judged responsible for a devastating doll factory blaze in southern Guangdong Province last year.

A court in Shenzhen jailed two fire officials, Wu Xinghui, for 17 years, and Li Jianzhao, for 10 years, for dereliction of duty and taking bribes over the November 1993 fire that killed 87 workers and injured 51, the China-owned New Evening Post in Hong Kong said.

The Hong Kong owner of the toy factory, Lo Kim-chuen, was given a two-year sentence for ignoring fire safety regulations. A former factory manager, Leung Kin-kwok, also a Hong Kong resident, received a three-year jail term. Huang Guoguang, also a former manager of the factory, was sentenced to two years, and an electrician, Lin Guangwan, was sentenced to two years.

Rabin Fears Korean Nuclear Exports

TOKYO (Reuters) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said Tuesday he feared that North Korea might export nuclear weapons or technology to Iran or Syria, according to Japanese officials.

The officials, briefing reporters after Mr. Rabin met here with Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Tokuchiro Tannazawa, the Defense Agency chief, said Mr. Rabin also said that North Korea had already exported Scud missiles and other military equipment to Iran, which is believed to be supporting Islamic fundamentalists in the Middle East.

Over the last two years, North Korea's refusal to allow full international inspection of its nuclear sites has prompted speculation that it harbors a secret nuclear arms program.

French Seize 42 in Cult Death Probe

PARIS (AP) — French police arrested 42 people Tuesday linked to the Order of the Solar Temple, the doomsday cult thrust into notoriety when 53 followers, many of them bound and shot, were found dead in Switzerland and Canada.

Police released few details about the operation, which was carried out by more than 100 officers in three regions of France in cooperation with Swiss authorities. Financial documents, books and videocassettes about the cult were seized.

By Tuesday evening, 20 of those arrested had been released. Among them was Christian-Marie Le Gall, a doctor who shared a medical office with Luc Jouret, the sect's late guru. Dr. Le Gall was among 15 people arrested in the Vaucluse region of southern France. Arrests were also made in Brittany and in the Paris region, the police said.

Rocard Rejects Run for Presidency

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — Michel Rocard, former prime minister of France, announced Tuesday he would not run in the presidential election next year.

Mr. Rocard had been mentioned among possible Socialist candidates after the withdrawal Sunday of Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, shattered the left's hopes of retaining the presidency.

"I have already done my bit. I am waiting for a replacement." Mr. Rocard said at the European Parliament. Mr. Rocard, 64, was mentioned second to former Culture Minister Jack Lang as the voters' choice for a Socialist candidate in an opinion poll Moody's.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Runway Radar Set for Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (AP) — An \$8 million runway radar system designed to avert collisions like one in 1991 that killed 34 people is soon to be switched on at Los Angeles International Airport. Until now, controllers have had to rely on what they could see from atop their 13-story tower and hear over two-way radios.

On Feb. 1, 1991, a controller erred and allowed a USAir jetliner to land on a SkyWest commuter plane that was preparing to take off. The Airport Surface Detection Equipment, tested last week and expected to be in operation by the end of January, allows controllers to see areas of the airport that previously had been hidden from view.

The 43,000-member Air Line Pilots Association said that the safety improvements were overdue and that the third-busiest U.S. airport was still dangerous. The association has recommended that pilots worldwide be warned about the airport's safety deficiencies.

Heathrow Opens Transfer Center

LONDON (Reuters) — BAA has opened a flight connections center at London's Heathrow Airport to make things easier for international transfer passengers.

The center will allow transferring passengers to avoid going through security and check-in for a second time. BAA, which operates the airport, said in a statement on Tuesday, BAA said the center would include showers, lounges and shops.

Thirty flight attendants who say their health was damaged by secondhand smoke may expand their \$5 billion lawsuit to a class-action claim involving 60,000 airline employees after a judge in Miami on Monday approved the case for class-action status. (AP)

Israel Pushes Hard To Secure Jerusalem Neighborhoods Are Expanded In Advance of Talks With PLO

By Carlyle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Driving hard to seize its hold on all of Jerusalem, Israel is expanding Jewish neighborhoods and blocking Arab reconstruction within the city itself and in a swath of surrounding West Bank territory that Israeli officials refer to as "Greater Jerusalem."

The effort, part of Israeli policy since the eastern portion of the city was captured from Jordan in 1967 and united with the western sector, has taken on added urgency for Israel since it signed a peace agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization in September 1993.

That historic accord, which gave Yasser Arafat's PLO limited autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, also mandated Israeli-PLO negotiations on the final status of Jerusalem in 1996.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, since taking over in July 1992, has pulled back from his predecessor's huge program of building state-funded Jewish settlements in the West Bank. But he is continuing a 1993 master plan that envisions 17,000 new units of Jewish housing in and around Jerusalem by 1997, according to a government official who asked not to be named.

"Many are in construction; many are also completed," he said in an interview, adding that 8,000 of the 17,000 units would be in East Jerusalem. The goal, he added, is to ensure that there will be "no vacuum between Israeli Jerusalem and Palestinian autonomy" and to establish "a clear-cut fact that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel."

This is a sensitive issue, since Mr. Arafat long has asserted that the Arab part of Jerusalem would be the capital of a future Palestinian state. Recently he gave a speech describing Palestinian flags flying over the Dome of the Rock mosque and other Muslim shrines in the city, which is sacred to Jews, Christians and Muslims.

The United States, along with most of its allies, has held to a longstanding policy that Jerusalem's final status remains to be negotiated.

Israeli officials say the recent construction in and around Jerusalem does not violate a 1992 pledge to the Bush administration to decrease settlement-building because the projects

are being done by private developers, not the state, and are being carried out in areas exempt from the 1992 agreement.

But Palestinians have noted that Jewish settlements elsewhere in the West Bank are cited as one reason the Israeli government is having second thoughts about withdrawing its troops from West Bank towns on the schedule it agreed to in the accord with the PLO.

"I see a dark future," said Khalil Tufajji, a Palestinian geographer. "We have no land to build. We have no land to do anything. The Israelis are creating facts on the ground so that tomorrow, when it comes to negotiations, these facts will speak for themselves."

Fawzi Kiswani, a Palestinian, watched the process at work one sunny morning in August, when bulldozers and Israeli police arrived at his home in southeast Jerusalem. Two hours later, the house where two of his nine children were born lay in smoldering ruins.

Mr. Kiswani, a hotel kitchen steward, had built his home without a license — something that is rarely granted to Palestinians despite their urgent need for housing. Yet, across the valley and in view of the rubble of Mr. Kiswani's home, city officials recently approved "Golden Jerusalem," a new Jewish development for a multi-story hotel and 300 apartments.

Despite the withholding of building permits, the Palestinian portion of Jerusalem's population has risen from 25 percent in 1967 to about 28 percent now and is projected to reach 31 percent by 2010. Nonetheless, Mr. Tufajji estimates that 50,000 to 60,000 Palestinians have "left for the West Bank and other places because of the difficulty in building a home."

Other critics say that Israeli housing practices, which have dramatically altered the demography of East Jerusalem over the past three decades and are now changing housing patterns beyond the city limits, have sown seeds of future conflict and violated the declared values on which the Jewish state was founded.

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Israeli officials say the recent construction in and around Jerusalem does not violate a 1992 pledge to the Bush administration to decrease settlement-building because the projects



KITTY RESCUE — Craig Byres carrying his cat, Jinty McIntyre, from their flooded home in Paisley, Scotland, on Tuesday. Three people were missing and 300 homes affected in Scotland's worst flooding in more than 100 years.

Islamic States Codify Battle on Militants

Reuters

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Islamic states at a summit meeting in Casablanca adopted a code of conduct Tuesday for combating Muslim militants fighting member governments.

A resolution passed by foreign ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also commits the states to ensuring that militant groups do not use their territory for planning operations in other states.

Iraq, Sudan and Afghanistan, three states that have been named in the past as bases for such activity, did not oppose the resolution, delegates said.

"This is a remarkable step," a member of the Algerian delegation said. "The Islamic countries have finally woken up to the fundamentalist violence which endangers them."

Algeria, Egypt, Oman and Tunisia were the main sponsors of the resolution, titled "A Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism."

Between 10,000 and 20,000 people have been killed in three years of political violence in Algeria since the authorities canceled elections that an Islamic movement would have won.

Cairo faces a less serious challenge from militants attack-

ing the security forces and the tourist industry. More than 500 people have died in three years.

The code says of Islamic states: "Terrorism cannot be justified under any circumstances, and thus they unequivocally condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism regardless of their origins, causes and purposes."

Members of the organization, it adds, "commit themselves to refrain from undertaking, attempting or participating in any way in financing, instigating or supporting directly or indirectly acts of terrorism." And they will "take all necessary mea-

sures to ensure that their territories are not used for planning, organizing, executing, initiating or participating in any terrorist activity."

The group also decided to enhance cooperation between member states in exchanging information on violent groups.

The resolution says Muslim militants must be combated "by highlighting the true image of our cohe religion and exposing the schemes of terrorist groups, the duality of their message and the danger of their role to the stability and security of member states."

Some made do with what they had.

In Evansville, Indiana, American Eagle flights to Chicago were canceled because they use ATMs. But a different plane is used for flights to other airlines as it moves its fleet of Beechcraft planes to other areas to fill gaps left by the ban.

American Eagle is transferring its 70 ATMs to warmer lo-

cations, including Miami, Dallas-Fort Worth and Nashville, Tennessee.

But it shut down service at the Raleigh-Durham International Airport in North Carolina, transferring those planes to other operations.

The commuter airline Continental Connections furloughed its seven employees in Gillette, Wyoming, over the weekend and bumped its passengers to other airlines as it moved its fleet of Beechcraft planes to other areas to fill gaps left by the ban.

In Evansville, Indiana, American Eagle flights to Chicago were canceled because they use ATMs. But a different plane is used for flights to other airlines as it moves its fleet of Beechcraft planes to other areas to fill gaps left by the ban.

Without ATR Planes, U.S. Airlines Scramble to Fill In Gaps

The Associated Press

PEORIA, Illinois — U.S. commuter airlines are swapping planes, conferring with customers and even booking passengers on other airlines as they scramble to make up for the loss of grounded ATR planes.

The patchwork arrangement seemed to work Monday. Passengers, airport managers and competing companies reported no major problems.

"They have already booked me on another flight," said George McClellan, a Peoria resident planning to travel on an

American Eagle flight. "My wife and I will be in two different rows, but that's O.K

Japan's Teen Suicides After 2d Death, Schools Get An Order to Curb Bullying

Reuters

TOKYO — A second 13-year-old schoolboy hanged himself Tuesday in an area of central Japan already embroiled in controversy about a suicide brought on by schoolyard bullying, the police said.

The suicide coincided with a special cabinet meeting called by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama to discuss the first death, and the Education Ministry urged teachers to crack down on schoolyard bullies.

The police said the body of the second boy, who was not named, was found at a workshop belonging to his father. He had hanged himself from a ceiling beam and left no note.

Shoji Sota, vice principal of the boy's school, said the boy's schoolmates had vandalized his book bag and hit him in the head with a chair in October, the Kyodo news agency reported.

Kyodo said some classmates said they had seen the word "die" scribbled on the boy's bag. They also said the youth was depressed about recent poor examination results.

The boy lived in the town of

Okazaki, next to the town of Nishio, where another 13-year-old, Kiyotera Okochi, hanged himself last month and left a note saying several classmates had bullied him into stealing money from his family.

The note said the bullies had extorted \$10,000 from him over the course of a year, holding his head in a river if he refused to pay.

The boy's suicide note said: "I just can't find any money to take them today."

A newspaper reported last week that at least 10 schoolboys had taken their lives because of harassment by classmates of a year.

In other recent signs of strains in Japan's schools, a teacher was suspended for hitting a pupil in the head every day for six months because he was inattentive, and a young truant died in a car accident while being pursued by a teacher in another car.

A government spokesman reported Mr. Murayama said at the cabinet meeting Tuesday that parents, teachers and students all had a responsibility to stop schoolyard bullying.

Space Trip Due For Japanese

Reuters

TOKYO — A Japanese astronaut will join a mission by the American space shuttle Endeavour next year as the first Japanese mission specialist, Japan's space agency announced Saturday in Washington.

The astronaut, Koichi Wakata, 31, will be the third Japanese to ride a U.S. space shuttle. The previous two Japanese astronauts conducted scientific experiments but as a mission specialist Mr. Wakata is qualified for space walks and other operational activities.

Japan's National Space Development Agency asked NASA to put Mr. Wakata on a shuttle so he could experience space flight before Japan's participation in an international space station project due to start in 1997. NASA plans to launch the Endeavour with a crew of six astronauts on Nov. 30, 1995, for a nine-day mission.

In a report issued Tuesday, the Education Ministry announced an urgent survey of teachers and administrators to gauge the extent of schoolyard bullying.

His books included "The

Richard Critchfield, Writer on Third World, Dies

By Wolfgang Saxon

New York Times Service

RICHARD PATRICK CRITCHFIELD, 63, an author and journalist from Berkeley, California, who lived and worked among villagers of the Third World to tell their story to Western readers, died Saturday in Washington.

He had suffered a stroke the week before in Washington, where he had gone to attend a publication party for his latest book, "Villagers."

Mr. Critchfield spent long periods working and living with the peasants of Asia, Africa, and Latin America about whom he wrote.

For many years he reported on rural development for The Economist, and he also contributed Op-Ed articles and book reviews to The New York Times, The Washington Post, and the International Herald Tribune, among others.

Over the years, Mr. Critchfield reported for various publications on Asia, Washington, the White House, the China-India conflict of 1962, the Vietnam War, and the India-Pakistan war of 1965. In 1981, he received a MacArthur Foundation Prize Fellowship, totaling \$244,000, which was used to continue studying cultural change in the rural Third World.

His books included "The

Long Charade: Political Subversion in the Vietnam War" (Harcourt, 1968); "The Golden Bowl Be Broken: Peasant Life in Four Cultures" (Indiana University Press, 1974); "Shah: An Egyptian" (Syracuse University Press, 1978); and "Villagers" (Doubleday, 1980).

"Villagers: Changed Values, Altered Lives: The Closing of the Urban-Rural Gap" was published by Doubleday last month.

MADAME ALIX GRÈS, A LEADER IN FRENCH WORLD OF COUTURE

PARIS (AP) — Madame Alix Grès, a major figure in the French fashion world for a lifetime, died Sunday in Delray Beach, Florida. A former president of Union Carbide, he held several high government posts and served as ambassador to France from 1974 to 1977. A son said he had been under

the age of 90. Her daughter succeeded in keeping the death secret until Tuesday.

The newspaper Le Monde reported the death, quoting the daughter, Anne Grès, as saying she acted "out of love." Municipal authorities in Paris subsequently confirmed the death, which occurred Nov. 24, 1993, at a nursing home in southern France.

BORN GERMAINE KREBS in Paris in 1903, she was known to the fashion world only as Madame Grès. In 1937, she started a shop with a partner on the fashionable Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, calling both it and herself Alix, and quickly became widely known.

An ardent champion of haute couture, she was president for many years of the Fédération Française de la Couture, the powerful fashion syndicate.

KENNETH RUSH, AMBASSADOR WHO PLAYED KEY BERLIN ROLE

WASHINGTON (NYT) —

KENNETH RUSH, 84, who, as a U.S. ambassador helped negotiate the ground-breaking four-power agreement in 1971 that ended the postwar crises over Berlin, died Sunday in Falls Church, Virginia, of complications from pancreatic disease.

SMART A. ROOSA, 61, an astronaut who flew on the third lunar landing mission in 1971, died Monday in Falls Church, Virginia, of complications from pancreatic disease.

GEORGE VAN RENESSE, 85, a pianist who was an interpreter of Schubert, died Saturday in Bussum, near Amsterdam.

treatment for heart and blood ailments.

THE QUADRIPARTITE BERLIN AGREEMENT, among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and France, ended more than two decades of East-West tensions over the divided former capital of Germany.

SMART A. ROOSA, 61, an astronaut who flew on the third lunar landing mission in 1971, died Monday in Falls Church, Virginia, of complications from pancreatic disease.

GEORGE VAN RENESSE, 85, a pianist who was an interpreter of Schubert, died Saturday in Bussum, near Amsterdam.

Tokyo Moves Against Gun Imports

Reuters

TOKYO — Responding to increased gun smuggling and gun-related violence this year, Japan will tighten its ban on imports of firearms and ammunition, a customs office spokesman said Tuesday.

Under a revised customs law, which takes effect Jan. 1, imports of handguns, rifles, machine guns and other firearms will be banned, the spokesman said. Ammunition and parts will also be barred.

Violations will be punished with prison terms of up to five years or a fine of up to 5 million yen (\$50,000).

Gun imports are now banned under criminal law but not under customs law; thus, customs officers do not have the right to investigate gun smuggling. If they discover illicit guns, they must report them to the police, who in turn take action.

"We plan to increase our staff and introduce more efficient X-ray devices to detect

AMERICAN TOPICS

Elderly Car Drivers: To Test or Not to Test?

Despite studies that show the effects of aging on vision, reflexes and cognitive skills, only three states — Illinois, Indiana and New Hampshire — require road-skill exams for drivers 80 and older. In Kansas, all drivers are vision-tested.

The main advocacy group for older people, the American Association of Retired Persons, acknowledges a potential problem with aging drivers. It even offers an instructional program for drivers 55 and older.

The former Missouri state coordinator for that program, Earl Rosen, 80, said of fatal accidents caused by incompetent drivers: "I call it murder. Personally, I would love to see some type of testing as age progresses."

Short Takes

When it comes to how food tastes, people can be divided into three categories: non-tasters, regular tasters and super-tasters, scientists say. Super-tasters have more taste buds than other people and so they taste more. Linda Bartoshuk, a professor at the Yale medical school and an expert in sensory science, said the number of taste buds was a matter of heredity. About a quarter of the population are super-tasters; a quarter are non-tasters and half are regular tasters.

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FRANK MANCINI, 45, an unemployed New York office-cleaning worker, has been charged with reporting 20 false alarms since March 1992. He is suspected of phoning in thousands of others, a fire de-

partment spokeswoman said.

A law enforcement source said Mr. Mancini had an unspecified grudge against some of his neighbors and wanted to harass them with clanging fire engines at odd hours.

If they pause to think about it, people can identify phrases that are in common use but derived from objects that are nearly forgotten. Matthew L. Wald notes in The New York Times, Muskets are gone but "Flash in the pan" and "going off half-cooked" are still with us. Few people sail, but some get "three sheets to the wind." And change goes inexorably onward. Many once-common objects are obsolescent or even obsolete and becoming evermore rare. Examples: rotary telephone dials, typewriter carbon paper and record albums.

Eyeglasses, on the other hand, are more popular than ever. Decades ago, they lost their prim image. Then contact lenses seemed likely to make spectacles obsolete. But today, about 60 percent of Americans wear glasses, and only 15 percent wear contacts, according to a spokesman for the Optical Laboratories Association, a trade group. "Twenty years ago, the feeling was contact lenses were going to take over," he said. "That never happened."

A high school Christmas concert in Paris, Tennessee, was canceled after a brawl in which the choir director allegedly hit the band conductor in the face with a chair. Henry County High School's Kenneth Humphrey, a county commissioner and minister, was freed on \$1,000 bail after Martin Faschini filed aggravated assault charges. The two men allegedly got into a fight over who would make an announcement at a future concert. They also argued about locking up their joint office space, the police said.

International Herald Tribune

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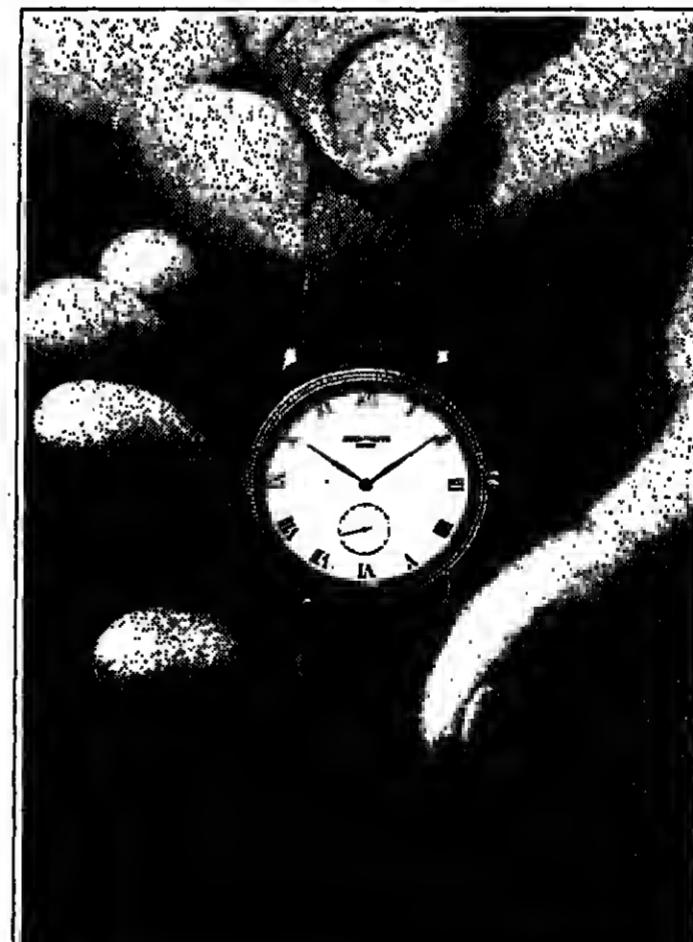
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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Chechnya Predicament

The tiny Russian breakaway region of Chechnya confronts President Boris Yeltsin and his fellow reformers with a serious internal crisis. The three-year insurrection cannot be allowed to stand. Although a negotiated political settlement would be the best outcome, Mr. Yeltsin is justified in using military force to suppress the rebellion.

Failure to deal decisively with Chechnya's defiance could have two calamitous consequences. First, it could encourage similar rebellions elsewhere and bring about the collapse of the Russian Federation. Second, in strictly political terms it would surely arouse a ferocious backlash among right-wing nationalists, in turn destroying the Yeltsin government.

Washington does not want these outcomes and neither, obviously, does Mr. Yeltsin. The beleaguered president is acutely aware that suppressing the rebellion by force is fraught with peril. It could spark fierce resistance and terrorism from Chechnya's independent-minded people and, conceivably, bog Russia down in another Afghanistan. And even if Mr. Yeltsin satisfies the nationalists, as well as an embittered Russian army eager to prosecute a regional war, he could later find himself under fire from wayward Russians who want out.

That is why Washington should quietly counsel him to apply force carefully—not to crush the Chechens but to open the way to a negotiated settlement. Such a settlement would give a measure of political autonomy to Chechnya.

Shortly after the abortive 1991 putsch in Moscow, the Chechen强人, Dzhokhar Dudayev, once one of the youngest generals in the Soviet air force, seized power in this oil-rich land of 1.3 million people and declared independence. A year later, when Mr. Yeltsin first at-

tempted to restore Russian rule by force, the Parliament balked and got him to seek a political solution instead. Mr. Yeltsin now seems determined to topple Mr. Dudayev—by force if necessary. Last week he massed Russian forces on Chechnya's border and backed a failed coup attempt. Over the weekend, he ordered armored columns to advance on the capital, Grozny.

Mr. Yeltsin's move brought sharp protests from Moscow liberals, but it is likely to prove popular, at least for the moment, among those who favor a more assertive Russian foreign policy. Among Russians, the Chechens have an unsavory reputation—some of it the result of Russian racism, some of it deserved. Chechen racketeers control many of Moscow's markets with strongarm tactics, and the Dudayev regime is a tin-horn kleptocracy that wrested leadership from genuine Chechen nationalists and is now seizing the spoils.

The republic, located in an ethnic cauldron in the Caucasus Mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas, could be difficult to subdue. Colonized by Russians over three centuries and brought under Russia's control in the 1860s, the Chechens have periodically rebelled against Moscow's rule. They rebelled after the 1917 Revolution and again in World War II. In 1944, Stalin deported a half-million Chechens to the steppes of Central Asia, for purported siding with Germany during the war. After his death, many drifted home.

Washington cannot help but sympathize with Mr. Yeltsin's predicament. His task is to move decisively to depose Mr. Dudayev, then end the bloodletting as quickly as he can lest he become hostage to Russia's nationalists and military.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Another Bosnia Charade?

Last week the talk of NATO was about withdrawing United Nations peacekeepers to clear the decks for arming the Bosnians and perhaps launching robust air strikes. But over the weekend the French and British principal contributors to the UN force, and the Americans looked hard at the greater suffering and wider war that would be the likely immediate result of a pullout, and flinched. They decided instead (1) to make another diplomatic go, (2) to continue planning an American-assisted UN withdrawal and (3) to beat up NATO military action. The third item was worked up by the American and French defense ministers and involves extra fortifying, consolidating of units, protecting convoys and the like.

Is this anything more than another charade? There is a dire need for a tough NATO military response. The response now contemplated, however, keeps NATO in the role of servant of the United Nations, and does not ask the United Nations to alter the neutralist life-force mandate which has defined its peacekeeping from the start. Under this mandate, the United Nations treats each party as a potential violator, single act by single act, and avoids what ought to be the essential broad judgment that the Serbs are the principal transgressors. This is what it has taken so far to get resolutions past the Serbs' UN protector, Russia.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Europe Looks East

Europe's rich democracies last week sharply strengthened their offers of economic alliance to the uneasy countries that used to be Soviet satellites. The European Union's 12 members, meeting at Essen, still have not provided their eastern neighbors with a firm timetable for admission. But at the urging particularly of the Germans, the 12 have now made the steps leading to admission, and the offers of the help needed to ascend them, much more specific. Although the Union itself originated as a common market, its purposes here go far beyond trade.

The Union hopes to use the promise of membership to bring greater stability to Eastern Europe. Bosnia is providing Europe with a horrifying example of the costs of what is euphemistically called instability. Just as the common market not only helped Western Europe to prosper but damped down its nationalist vendettas, the Union is now moving to apply the same magic to the Eastern countries on unstated but well understood terms: that they are to remain democracies pledged to live at peace with their neighbors.

The Union at Essen gave the Eastern countries a bigger welcome than, as recently as a few weeks ago, seemed to be on the schedule. Perhaps one reason was Russia's hostile reaction to the other idea for greater stability in Eastern Europe—bringing these same countries into

—THE WASHINGTON POST

After the Nuclear Party, Cleaning Up Isn't Optional

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — The ghosts of weapons programs past are rattling their chains louder and louder. Tons of uranium and plutonium scattered at sites around the United States and the former Soviet Union are rusting, corroding, leaking, migrating, concentrating into critical masses, threatening to explode, and spreading underground into rivers and water supplies. Most immediately dangerous, enough material to make thousands of bombs is vulnerable to theft in Russia.

It will take decades, and tens or hundreds of billions of dollars, before the radioactive wastes and fissile materials around today are permanently contained or disposed of. As material disperses and storage facilities age and degrade, the task gets harder.

And as more weapons are dismantled, and plutonium production in Russia continues, the amount of material to contend with continues to grow. So does the frustration with having to spend today's tight money on yesterday's problems.

Overzealous budget cutters in the United States, eyeing the large cleanup programs at the Pentagon and the Department of Energy, would like to see them as dispensable, environmental frills. They could not be more wrong. These programs are addressing real threats that will only become more dangerous and more expensive as time passes.

Ironically, cuts are being proposed just as an explosive new Energy Department report concludes that previous budget

cuts are partly to blame for the present hazards at half a dozen U.S. sites, particularly Rocky Flats, just outside Denver.

Big as the American nuclear challenge is, it is dwarfed by environmental and security risks in Russia.

The latest horror to be added to a steadily growing list is the recent revelation that for decades radioactive waste was secretly disposed of in Russia by pumping it directly into the ground, contravening international practice and Soviet claims. The contamination has spread far beyond the injection sites, and experts are now debating whether it will remain a local threat or become a national or even an international one.

But the largest and most immediate nuclear threat comes from theft. Dozens of facilities in Russia, including many outside the military establishment, hold large quantities of highly enriched uranium and plutonium. There is no national inventory of these weapons materials. Even an individual facility may have no idea how many bombs' worth are present, and therefore no way of knowing if material disappears.

Americans who have visited some of the major civilian sites describe simple, easily surmountable fences, absent or easily disabled alarms, and padlocks that any self-respecting bicycle thief could cut.

The absolute basics of physical security are missing. There are no cameras or

motion detectors, no double fencing and no radiation monitors at the exits. These are facilities where workers regularly go unpaid for months in a society where organized crime is flourishing.

Many took misplaced comfort from the fact that the small amount of smuggled plutonium seized in Germany last summer apparently came from a civilian, and not a military, facility. There are no grounds for doing so. Russian civilian facilities contain more than enough weapons-useable uranium and plutonium to supply all the world's potential buyers through the theft of even a minute fraction.

Military facilities hold more fissile material, but civilian facilities probably pose the greater threat.

While Bonn saw to it that its arrest produced global headlines, Moscow and Washington appear to have tacitly cooperated to keep news of several much larger seizures in Russia quiet.

In one of these, a janitor reportedly walked out of a plant wearing an industrial mittened suit with three kilograms of highly enriched uranium, which he kept in his refrigerator while making further plans. The facility reportedly discovered the theft by noticing the missing janitor, not the missing material. How many other thefts, one has to wonder, have not been caught?

The Clinton administration, with funding through the bipartisan Nunn-Lugar initiative, has achieved some notable successes in reducing nuclear threats in the former Soviet Union. Agreements

with Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine should mean having one nuclear state to deal with rather than four. Weapons are being dismantled and information exchanged on where and how each side will store the resulting plutonium. Both countries have agreed to ban further production of plutonium for weapons use.

Yet not enough is being done to safeguard weapons-useable material, and the funds for what has been started are drying up. Anticipating cuts in Nunn-Lugar funding next year, the Department of Defense is proposing to drop the physical security and export control programs in order to protect what it sees as its core interest in weapons dismantlement. It wants, too, to fend off the criticism that the Pentagon should not do anything that is not strictly military.

In fact, helping Russia protect its tons of poorly protected plutonium is as much a security task as building weapons or paying troops. There is no guarantee that U.S. help will prevent all thefts, but it is clear from the progress made already that it can make a big difference.

If these programs falter for want of a few tens of millions of dollars, the cost to U.S. security is likely to be incomparably larger. It is easier, cheaper and quicker to steal the material for a nuclear arsenal than to make it. And North Korea will not be the last to try.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

If Smaller Works Better, APEC Could Turn Out Irrelevant at Best

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — Bogor, Miami, Davao. Which, if any, of these cities will go down in the annals of trade history?

Bogor, stage for the set-piece bash of the year where leaders of the 18-strong APEC group—including the United States, Japan and China—committed themselves to free trade among themselves by 2020?

Or Miami, host last week to the Summit of the Americas, a gathering of 34 nations which set a goal of free trade in the Western Hemisphere by 2005?

Or the southern Philippine city of Davao, where, just after the APEC meeting, President Fidel Ramos appealed for free trade within what he called the East ASEAN Growth Area (EAGA) encompassing the southern Philippines, most of eastern Indonesia, central Malaysia and Brunei?

The surge of free trade talk is commendable, but is it any more than pious hope? There is more likely to be free trade within humble EAGA by 2020 than in the much ballyhooed APEC zone.

Yet for any grouping of states to have meaning there must be either economic logic or political will. In

APEC, which, despite the publicity surrounding its last two summits, always was a political summit rather than a group with a realistic trade agenda. The drive to free trade within the Americas is so much stronger than anything in APEC that APEC itself is, despite the Bogor hype, already looking irrelevant.

For the United States, APEC and its opportunity for summing are temporarily useful, a cheap way of proving U.S. "commitment" to the region while putting a little pressure for market opening on the Asian members—with almost all of which it runs large trade deficits.

APEC provides China with an opportunity to show a benign face to the world and to smooth relations with the United States and promote its GATT membership bid. For President Suharto it was a useful if flawed by Timor way of raising its own and Indonesia's profiles.

Japan wants global, not regional, focus. If it is to accept second best, that most likely would be because it faced serious discrimination in North American and European markets. In that case it would seek some sort of Asia-Australasia regional grouping.

At one point, before NAFTA and while Western Europe threatened

to be more protectionist than has been the case, APEC might have been a realistic option. But no longer. It may still serve as a warning to the Europeans, but they now seem to recognize it for the hot air that it is.

As host to next year's summit, Japan will be paying further lip service to the APEC idea, while doing as little as possible to develop it. So much for the biggest Asian trader.

How about APEC's newest and smallest American one, Chile? The Chileans have more claims than most to believe in free trade. But whether or not they eventually get into NAFTA, they are also looking toward their immediate neighbors in Mercosur, a grouping of 190 million people (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) with a combined GNP twice that of ASEAN and a decade further down the free trade road than ASEAN.

Meanwhile, the United States is no longer as welcome in Asia as it once was. Its military presence is comforting, but reluctance to get too close is growing, as evidenced by Thailand's unwillingness to act as a storefront for supplies.

Fierce attacks on American values by countries highly dependent on its markets and manufacturing investment is souring pan-Pacific relations—as is the sometimes knee-jerk U.S. approach to human rights issues.

There is of course a parallel gradual disengagement of the United States from post-Cold War Europe. But America is not seeking to take a leading part in any new trans-Atlantic group.

The logic of the U.S. trade position should be to keep a balance between Asia, Europe and the Americas in the general context of open trade. This is best done at the global level.

If a choice has to be made, the Americas will come first, partly because of domestic political considerations and partly because Asia is a complex set of individual relationships with major countries—China, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia etc.—that cannot be dealt with under an APEC umbrella.

As for the smaller countries of the region, they will naturally prefer smaller groupings with more comparable economies, whether in ASEAN or even in President Ramos's little EAGA.

In the long run, APEC could prove worse than irrelevant. It is already highlighting differences of perception between East Asia and North America. At a time when the U.S. public appears to be turning inward, it is distracting attention from real trade issues toward photo opportunities.

Ironically, if the United States does get its act together, starts saving more, cutting its deficits, taking a big stick to those who practice mercantilism, the main sufferers will be those who have benefited so much from North American worship of the consumer: the Asian exporters who jeer at American values.

Those who met in Miami—democratic, market-oriented and with the ghost of Yankee imperialism exercised—found a greater sense of common identity, self-interest and possibly values than the Bogor group will ever muster.

International Herald Tribune

Norwegians Choose to Stay Different

By Geir Lundestad

SLO — Norway is different. While the European Union is expanding to include 15 nations, and most countries in Eastern Europe are eager to join, Norway has sunbathed the Union for the second time.

Last month's referendum was arranged so that we would vote after the other Scandinavians. Compared with 1972, this led to a mere 1 percent increase in support for the "yes" side.

Norwegians' opposition to the European Union is not hard to explain. Geographically, the concept of integration has spread from Central Europe toward the periphery. Except for Iceland, a kind of distillation of the "no" factor in Norway, Norway has been oriented more toward the Atlantic and less toward the Continent than its Nordic neighbors.

Our history is an even more important factor. Norway is a young nation. "Union" is a dirty word, conjuring up 500 years of unequal union with Denmark and Sweden. On the Continent, on the other hand, it is an honorable word used in connection with efforts for integration, large and small.

It is important that Norway did not become independent until 1905 and that nationalism was strengthened rather than weakened during World War II.

Finland and most of the East European countries are even younger than Norway, but in their cases nationalism and enthusiasm for the Union go hand in hand.

With the demise of the Soviet Union and the weakening of Russia, they can finally make their own choices. EU membership is a matter of defending themselves against a possible new Russian threat.

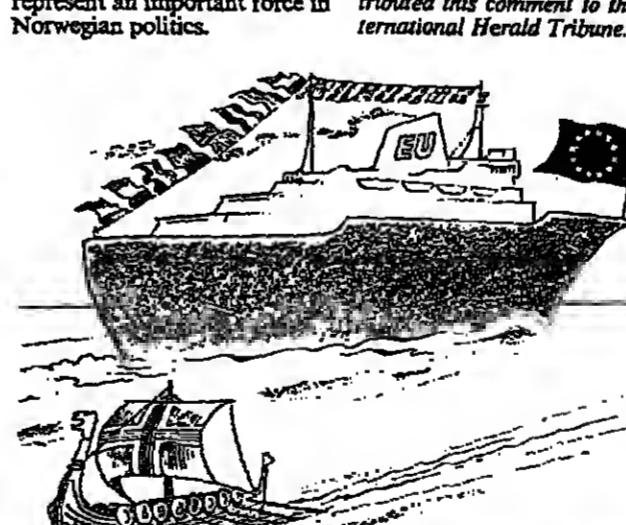
Norway chose to join NATO in 1949. Our security problem was thus solved, and this important dimension is largely eliminated from the debate.

With our oil and gas resources, the Norwegian economy is one of Europe's strongest. In Sweden, Finland and the East European countries, EU membership is expected to solve major economic problems.

The nature of the Norwegian economy is also unusual. It consists partly of extremely international sectors (oil, gas and shipping) which also do well outside the European Union. Its industrial sector, which probably would reap the greatest

Tensions between the center and the periphery are greater here than elsewhere in Europe. When the political establishment in Helsinki speaks, the Finnish nation follows, particularly in connection with foreign policy issues. In Sweden, the Stockholm elite has proved its strength for decades, if not centuries. In Norway, initiatives from the center are seldom more than a basis for further discussion.

The writer is director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute and professor of international history at the University of Oslo. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



BY LUNDSTAD © DR. TROND LUNDSTAD, COPENHAGEN

A Lesson in Saving the Countryside

NORWEGIANS were more afraid of losing their farms than their city jobs. There was a recognition that 45,000 small farmers are the roots that nourish rural Norway. Take away the farmers scratching a living from smallholdings in the bleak floors of the fjord lands and an essential part of Norway dies.

The farmers were the locomotive of the "no" campaign. They underwrote much of the advertising and took time out to march on Oslo.

High costs, poor land and a harsh climate would have made Norwegian produce hopelessly inefficient in the European market. As the Highlands are to Scotland, so the fjord districts are to Norway. The Center (Farmers') Party leader, Anne Enger Lahmstein, struck a chord among many Norwegians when

she spoke of the unconscious way the European Union is hustling countries down a blind alley where the cost of everything is made clear but the real value of society is obscured.

The farmers say they have sounded a warning for EU smallholders: sooner or later the Common Agricultural Policy will collapse and take them down with it. Norway, in choosing to protect its farmers, has stood up for cultural values above and beyond profit-and-loss economics.

This may not be the wealthiest way; it may cost a great deal. But Norway will stand there like a billboard flaunting this message: "And now for something completely different."

—JANMAGNUS LEDGARD, commenting from Stavanger, Norway, for the International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Sc

OPINION

A Scorching Battle of Ideas, And Democrats Just Watch

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Michael Horowitz, a former Reagan budget official now with the Hudson Institute, offers the provocative suggestion that, even with President Bill Clinton in office, the Republican Party has become the dominant party in America, because, he says, it is the place where the battle of ideas is taking place.

Recalling the work of the late Samuel Lubell, a shrewd observer of mid-20th century politics, Mr. Horowitz says he agrees with Mr. Lubell's contention that the two parties are rarely at parity. One sets the tone, the other reacts. The meaningful policy debates almost always take place within the prevailing party.

If that is a good criterion, then there is a powerful case to be made for the Republican Party as the "sun" in the current political solar system, to use Mr. Lubell's metaphor.

The president is preparing his 1995 agenda and the policy-making wheels are spinning inside the White House and the Office of Management and Budget. The Democratic Leadership Council, which Mr. Clinton headed before his 1992 campaign, has offered up a serious 10-point domestic and international program, which the president last week praised as base for his own forthcoming proposals.

But all this is reactive to the Republican "Contract With America," the manifesto for the most successful Republican congressional campaign in a generation. The contract was a strong policy document, outlining positions on issues that Republicans have been arguing vigorously for years.

The debates began even before Ronald Reagan became president, when the supply-side insurgents challenged the views of conventional conservatives and converted the Republican Party to a doctrine of continually cutting marginal tax rates. The argument was broadened to include everything from "star wars" to New Federalism during the years of the Reagan presidency.

But when George Bush succeeded Mr. Reagan, the fire seemed to vanish from Republican policy debates. The Bush team provided managerial efficiency in foreign affairs, but it left a large vacuum in domestic policy, which Mr. Clinton and his colleagues in the Democratic Leadership Council sought to fill.

Their struggle to define what a New Democrat is produced interesting ideas, some of them — a national service program, direct loans to college students — included in Mr. Clinton's first-year program.

But budgetary and political constraints forced shrinkage or postponement of many of the bolder ideas. A restructuring of welfare and job training programs was pushed off the agenda by a health policy initiative that proved to be an indigestible stew of ideas, not a breakthrough.

The Republicans have been remarkably swift in seizing the opportunity Mr. Clinton and the Democrats left open. While deftly sabotaging several of Mr. Clinton's initiatives andigmatizing others, they have been honing their own ideas, helped by conservative think tanks with financing from corporate America and wealthy givers.

Many of the ideas are controversial, even within Republican ranks. The balanced-budget constitutional amendment commands broad support, but there is division over whether it should guarantee, in its own text, that federal costs will not be pushed off onto the states.

The term-limits constitutional amendment is even more divisive. Among proponents, there is an emotional dispute whether House members should be limited to six years service or 12, as senators would be. Even more interesting is the emergence of a challenge from credentialed conservatives who question the whole concept as an infringement on voters' freedom of choice.

A third constitutional amendment proposing prayer in public schools is being pressed by Representative Newt Gingrich, House speaker-designate, but is staunchly opposed by key Senate Republicans.

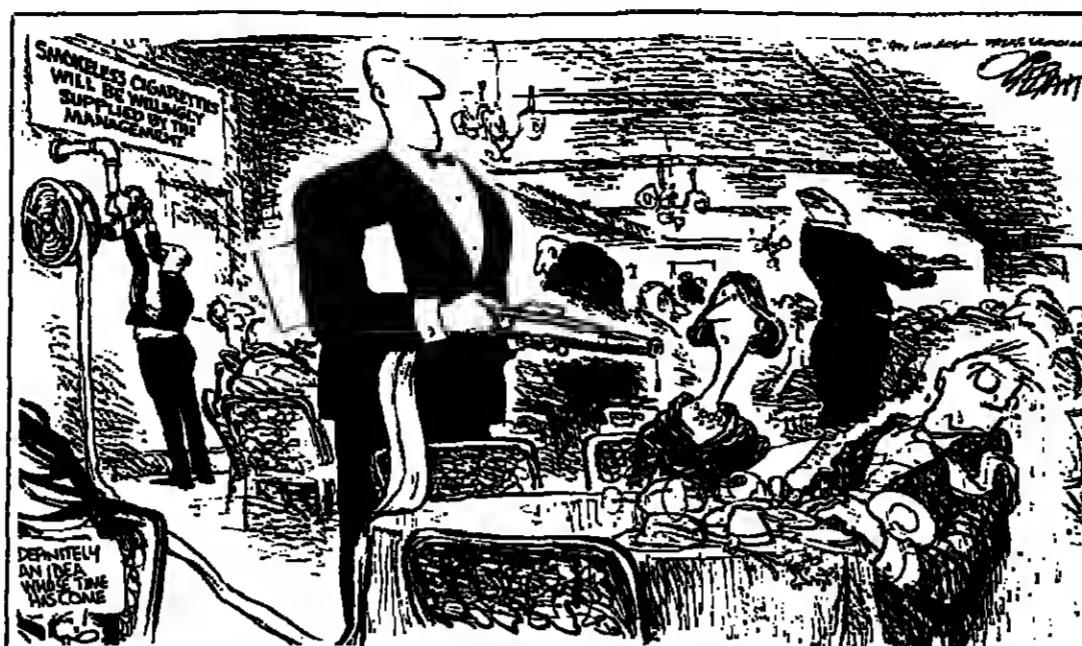
Some Republicans want Congress to rewrite the rules on welfare. Others want to take the federal government out of the picture and let each state handle welfare as it deems best.

On budget and tax issues, some Republicans see opportunities for significant savings in the Pentagon budget. Others insist that defense is undernourished.

On immigration policy, the real debate has been taking place among Republicans, with Governor Pete Wilson of California favoring a cut-off of health and education benefits to illegal immigrants, while Jack Kemp and Bill Bennett are opposed.

The Republicans are not similarly engaged on health care or on measures to rebuild workers' confidence in their economic future. But Democrats can take little comfort. On many of the issues that voters care most about, the Republicans are hogging the debate — giving them a grip on the political future.

The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace, War, Appeasement

Regarding "On Bosnia, Washington Should Stop Deferring to London and Paris" (Opinion, Nov. 29) by Adrian Hastings, Norman Stone, Mark Almond, Noel Mulrooney and Branka Magas:

There are serious moral, political and strategic arguments for lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia — especially now that the authorizations to the United Nations and NATO to use force in response to attacks on the safe areas have been followed by such patently inadequate practice.

However, the five writers arguing for an end to the embargo simplify the argument when they speak of the arms embargo's "flimsy legal basis."

In fact, the UN Security Council's repeated reaffirmations of its original 1991 arms embargo Resolution 713 show that the Security Council, rightly or wrongly, made a conscious decision to continue to apply the arms embargo in new circumstances where, as it was obviously aware, the old unified Yugoslavia no longer existed.

That decision, even though it is in tension with the right of states to self-defense, does have a legal basis in the UN Charter.

On a separate point, the same five writers attribute to three colleagues and myself, writing in your columns, the view that "establishing Bosnia as an independent state was wrong."

(*"Prevent a Return to All-Out War in Ex-Yugoslavia," Nov. 16, by Adam Roberts, John Chipman, Philip H. Gordon and Mats Berdal.*) That is not what we said. We wrote that Bosnia was "prematurely born" and we cast doubt on whether it can function in its formal but unco-

trolled borders. It is obvious and impressive that many of its inhabitants — Serbs and Croats as well as Muslims — have supported the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and have done so in extraordinarily difficult circumstances. Bosnia has many achievements to its credit, political and military. We did feel it right, however, to draw attention to the ground for doubt as to whether the whole of Bosnia, in its old frontiers, can be put together again.

ADAM ROBERTS
Oxford, England.

Regarding "To Understand Bosnia" (Letters, Dec. 2):

T. G. L. Thirkell writes that the United States, in light of its own "ethnic cleansing" and land grabbing in the 19th century, should understand Europe's role in Bosnia and should not force solutions on Europeans. However, more recent history — World War I and World War II, for instance — suggests that, left to its own, Europe is not capable of resolving its own problems. It is better for the United States to push Europe now to stop appeasing the Serbs than to risk greater problems in the future.

ED PENTZ
London.

The Serbs, far from wanting to reunite a nation, merely want to protect their own people from once more being subjected to the hostile ethnic groups that kept them in a state of serfdom for centuries.

The Serbs observed a cease-fire for months, but as victors on the battlefield they obviously did not feel they should accept a peace plan that had

been dictated to them by outsiders unable or unwilling to enforce it.

In their view the war was precipitated by the Bosnian Muslims when they declared Bosnia independent without the consent of the Serbs.

President Bill Clinton's talk of lifting the arms embargo was a clear signal that the United States had officially taken sides. As a result, the Bosnian Muslims reopened hostilities with a thrust from Bihać. The Serbs counterattacked, and military logic would no doubt demand that they take the staging area of the Muslims' assault.

RAINER ESSLEN
Avignon, France.

Norway: Who Wanted What

Francis M. S. Pelee (Letters, Dec. 2) writes that the message of the Norwegian popular rejection of European Union membership is similar to that which he claims should be taken from the U.S. midterm elections: "Shrink government, and leave us alone to get on with our lives."

This flies in the face of the reality of the Norwegian debate. It was not the conservative political forces that said no to the EU; it was the socialist left and centrist-agrarian factions which persuaded Norwegians that the EU's dedication to unrestricted capitalism and big business would threaten Norwegian democracy, welfare, environmental regulations and food quality. As for the political philosophy represented by American conservative Republicans, I happily report that such can hardly be said to exist here.

ROBERT MARSHALIS
Oslo.

No Sentiment, Please, We're In the Process of Interaction

By Kay S. Hymowitz

NEW YORK — Teaching teenagers about masturbation, the issue that led to the dismissal of Joycelyn Elders as U.S. surgeon general, is a bowing example of bringing coals to Newcastle.

"We taught them what to do in the front seat of a car," Dr. Elders once said. "Now it's time to teach them what to do in the back seat."

Codes dealing with sexual harassment and with speech and sex on campus support a similar idea.

Reducing the most intimate of human relations to the terms of an apartment lease, the infamous Anti-od College sexual offense policy epitomizes the new bureaucratic, technical sexuality: "Obtaining consent is an ongoing process in any sexual interaction," the code asserts without irony. "Verbal consent should be obtained with each new level of physical and/or sexual conduct in any given interaction."

Deprived of any ideal by which to imagine sex except as a negotiated contract for mutual self-expression, kids today seem to have only one reason to say no: health.

In a 1993 poll for Good Housekeeping and CBS, teenagers were asked to give reasons not to have sex. Eighty-five percent mentioned fear of AIDS or pregnancy; 4 percent said "not being in love."

"Doing it," the popular term for intercourse, is a perfect emblem for the ethos of demarcated sex. The lover — a word that seems a smile, mumble, old lady in this brave new world — is reduced to a throwaway object for relief of an annoying itch.

The better students have learned to ape their elders' lessons, with even more precision. According to Marian Jensen, dean of students at Antioch, wine and candlelight have been replaced by this seductive come-on: "Would you like to activate the policy?"

All societies have artificial moral codes to tame and describe Eros. But surely this is the first generation in history to learn the lessons of love from lawyers, health professionals and bureaucrats.

These lessons evoke a joyless and narcissistic sexuality — without romance, without imagination, without idealism and without passion.

"We in America have tried ignorance," said Dr. Elders. "Now it's time to try education."

If this is education, I'll take ignorance.

The writer is a contributing editor of the Manhattan Institute's City Journal. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

From Chips To Ships

Hyundai Business Group, with over US\$ 58 billion in sales, continues to grow in a wide spectrum of business areas. From next generation 256M DRAM chips to satellite communications, creating tomorrow's global information superhighway. From a full line of

passenger cars to all types of commercial vehicles. From machine tools to the magnetic levitation train, the ideal mass transit system of the future. From turnkey engineering and construction projects to petrochemicals with advanced new material.

From super tankers to some of the most sophisticated LNG carriers. Hyundai, with more than 30 R&D centers, working together, creating innovative synergies, innovative products.

HYUNDAI

Building A Better World Through Innovative Technology

China Bars U.S. Aide Who Went To Taiwan

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China has canceled a planned visit by Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña to protest his trip last week to Taiwan. He had been scheduled to visit China Jan. 7-20.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that Mr. Peña violated the agreements that established U.S.-China relations in 1979 by visiting Taiwan and "aroused strong displeasure within China."

"Under such circumstances, it is hard for us to receive Mr. Peña in January," the spokesman said. "Visits and exchanges of other senior officials of China and the United States will continue."

Beijing insists that the United States have only unofficial contacts with Taiwan.

Despite the Peña flap, China continues to maintain that high-level exchanges with the United States should be strengthened, the spokesman said.

China voiced "firm opposition and strong displeasure" when Mr. Peña paid a three-day visit to Taiwan and promised closer ties with Washington.

Mr. Peña was only the second cabinet-level official to visit Taiwan since Washington switched diplomatic recognition to Beijing in 1979. His visit followed a U.S. decision to modestly upgrade relations in recognition of Taiwan's economic and democratic development.

Beijing regards Taiwan as a renegade province and objects to governments sending high-level visitors there.



The Associated Press
The Chechen separatist leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, whose forces are battling Russian troops.

ITALY: Fissures in Ruling Coalition Widen as Magistrates Interrogate Berlusconi for 7 Hours

Continued from Page 1
a facce, the prime minister was the "comedian in chief."

Mr. Berlusconi was interviewed Tuesday by a trio of investigators led by Francesco Saverio Borrelli, the magistrate whose team has, in almost three years, interrogated thousands of businessmen and politicians embroiled in the scandals that finally brought down the country's postwar political giants.

Against the political backdrop of tension and uncertainty, though, the out-

come of the interrogation by the magistrates seemed to hold little importance for his coalition allies.

"A government crisis is certain," Mr. Bossi said in Milan late Monday. "And in less than a month you'll feel the first stirrings of the Second Republic. It will be the end of Berlusconi."

Mr. Bossi, a firebrand northern federalist, has assailed Mr. Berlusconi virtually from the moment the tycoon took power after elections in March that many Italians hoped would produce a

new era but which now seem to have led only to a tangle of confusion. "The principal source of our trouble is that we buried a republic without building another," the Corriere della Sera newspaper said.

And remarks Tuesday by Giuseppe Tarella, a deputy prime minister and senior figure in the neofascist National Alliance, only deepened the sense of foreboding.

The Alliance has been consistently loyal to the prime minister, but even as

Mr. Berlusconi was being interrogated, Mr. Tarella was asked by reporters when the government parties would meet, in Italian political parlance, to "verify" the viability of their coalition.

Additionally, the formerly Communist Democratic Party of the Left and other opposition groups withdrew on Tuesday most of their objections in the upper house of Parliament to next year's budget legislation — a move that Mr. Berlusconi would once have welcomed.

MANILA: An Aquino's Love Child

Continued from Page 1
nument is the only option for dissolving a matrimony.

Mr. Salvador fed the rumor mills last month by petitioning a Manila court to annul his 1975 marriage to Maria Asuncion Dabao, who now lives in the United States with their three children, the oldest of whom is a 19-year-old university student. Mr. Salvador told the court he had been estranged from his wife for 10 years and was no longer "capable of complying with the essential obligations of the marriage."

Mr. Salvador and Miss

The Next Primate of Ireland

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — A parish priest who served more than a decade in Rome has been chosen to be the next Roman Catholic primate of Ireland. Church officials announced Tuesday that Monsignor Sean Brady, parish priest in Ballyhaule in County Cavan, had been appointed coadjutor archbishop of Armagh, a position that holds an automatic right of succession to archbishop.

RECOVERY: Good Times Roll

Continued from Page 1
slowdown in 1995 and perhaps even a recession in 1996 should he take very seriously.

The rapid growth this year proved even more surprising because the same forecasters who expected only modest gains also assumed that interest rates would be one and a half percentage points lower than today's figures.

With six interest-rate increases by the Federal Reserve this year, why has the gain in jobs and output picked up rather than slowed?

Like Mr. Salvador, Kris Aquino has been no stranger to controversy. After her mother triumphed over the dictatorship of President Ferdinand Marcos in the 1986 revolution, Miss Aquino had to trouble landing roles — much to her mother's consternation. Her movies were hit with young fans but drew what can only charitably be called mixed reviews from critics. One of them once described her as "spectacularly untalented."

Friends of the Aquino family take the headstrong Miss Aquino after her father, the opposition politician Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who was assassinated by soldiers loyal to Mr. Marcos in 1983.

Another key factor, said Richard F. Hesketh, an economist at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, is that exceptionally large numbers of Americans are in their mid-20s, a stage of life in which households are formed at a rapid pace and credit-card bills are run up to the top.

The less widely heralded kick to economic growth is exports. Merchandise exports constitute about 10 percent of output. With merchandise exports now growing at a remarkable 15 percent annual pace, Mr. McMillan of Morgan Guaranty pointed out, the export boom is contributing one and a half percentage points to the overall economic growth rate of about 4 percent.

Some growth for American exports was expected as the big industrial economies climbed out of recession. But the early exit from the downturn and the rapid pace of economic growth in Europe and Canada, averaging more than 3 percent, has far exceeded consensus forecasts.

While exports should keep rising, it would take exceptional circumstances to match the current pace of export growth.

CHIPS: U.S. Warns EU

Continued from Page 1
was made clear in Mr. Kantor's letter.

Overall, the adoption of EU tariff levels would impose more than \$200 million in added duties on roughly \$3 billion of U.S. exports to the three countries, according to U.S. estimates. European officials contested those estimates as being high.

Other sectors that would be hit hard include chemicals, on which Washington estimates duties would rise by \$80 million, and many farm goods like rice, on which tariffs would soar from a mere \$3.50 a ton to the Union's prohibitive 650 Euro-Currency Units (about \$780).

EU officials said Tuesday that they were seeking to reach an interim agreement on concessions to compensate the United States for the higher tariffs if from Jan. 1. But they said compensation for higher chip tariffs would not necessarily come on other electronic goods, as the United States and its industry is demanding.

NATO Chief Lashes Out at UN

No Air Strike on Rebels Requested, Claes Says

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — NATO's secretary-general, Willy Claes, lashed out Tuesday at the UN operation in Bosnia for failing to request air strikes against forces that killed a Bangladeshi peacekeeper.

Mr. Claes, after a hounding session at NATO headquarters here with the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, angrily denied reports that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had failed to respond with air attacks, saying the alliance could do nothing unless the United Nations commanders asked for help.

"I'm waiting for some requests," Mr. Claes said at a news conference.

"Sorry, there has never been one request for air strikes he said. "We are ready, as always."

Mr. Perry said the incident "should raise no doubts about the effectiveness" of NATO, and added, "NATO replies to requests from the UN forces."

Five peacekeepers were wounded after missiles were fired at a UN armored personnel carrier in the northwest Bihać region Monday. One of the soldiers from the UN Protection Force died of his wounds Tuesday. He was the 68th UN peacekeeper.

Mr. Claes' comments reflect the frustration inside the alliance at the UN's unwillingness to call for retaliatory air strikes. UN officials are worried about the safety of their international

peacekeepers, some of whom have been taken hostage.

But alliance officials, including Mr. Perry, contend the United Nations should do more to defend itself in the face of Bosnian Serb harassment,

which has paralyzed the UN peacekeeper.

However, both men acknowledged that there is nothing NATO can do unless the UN decides to change its approach.

"We have no authorization to unilaterally conduct air strikes," Mr. Perry said.

The U.S. defense secretary came to Brussels to meet with

allied defense ministers and discuss steps to strengthen the position of the UN force, or to plan for a potential withdrawal. NATO and U.S. officials have estimated that such a withdrawal would require the alliance to send in 30,000 to 45,000 combat troops, and the United States has offered to deploy as many as 25,000.

Mr. Perry said U.S., British and French defense officials were trying to salvage the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia because removing it would raise the specter of spreading warfare.

A Parisian Gambit Unveiled on Bosnia

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's recent threat to withdraw its troops from the United Nations peacekeeping force in Bosnia-Herzegovina was widely viewed here as a maneuver aimed at focusing attention on the new crisis there and mobilizing support for a fresh peace effort.

Political experts said that, by seeking in meetings in Wash-

ington on Monday to dispel any notion that France wants to pull out of Bosnia, the French defense minister, François Leotard, was therefore reaffirming this country's long-term commitment to maintaining a peacekeeping mission there.

The experts noted that, while France's recent diplomatic tactic seemed aimed at embarrassing both the United States and the UN into urging that it not withdraw its troops, there was no groundswell of political or public opinion here calling for such a withdrawal.

Foreign diplomats also believe that, with Prime Minister Édouard Balladur widely expected to be a candidate in next spring's presidential elections here, he is eager not to find himself campaigning in the midst of a new Bosnian crisis provoked in part by a French troop withdrawal.

But French threats cannot be dismissed from France's undisguised irritation at American policy toward Bosnia, provoked most recently by Washington's decision to stop enforcing the arms embargo against the Muslim-dominated Bosnian government.

In private, French officials have also made no secret of the fact that they blame American policy for encouraging the Bosnian Muslim offensive in the northwestern enclave of Bihać that ended in near-disaster when Bosnian Serbs and dissident Muslims counterattacked.

As the largest single contributor to the UN force in the former Yugoslavia, with some

CASTRO: No Fan of Capitalism, Cuba's Isolated President Still Warms to Better Economic Relations With U.S.

Continued from Page 1
room. To his right sat a good friend, the Colombian novelist Gabriel García Márquez, who one night at the height of the refugee crisis spent an evening in Martha's Vineyard, off Massachusetts, talking politics, Faulkner and Cuba with Mr. Clinton.

Across the table at one end was Ricardo Alarcón, Cuba's lead negotiator in the talks that produced an agreement with the Clinton administration to stop the exodus. At the other was José Antonio Abreu, the Communist Party's chief expert on U.S. affairs and Mr. Alarcón's senior deputy in his talks.

Covering their bets, Mr. Castro and his aides also asked after the new speaker of the House. Where was it that Newt Gingrich had gone to college? And what about the political future of the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin L. Powell?

Mr. Castro made no effort to disguise his real concern. He seemed troubled by the Republicans sweeping victory in the Nov. 8 election, less out of any affinity for Mr. Clinton than from a fear that the end of the U.S. embargo might have been pushed further into the future.

The refugees who fled Cuba in homemade rafts over the summer did not leave for political reasons, he insisted once again: they were driven out by the embargo and the economic turmoil it had wrought. And whatever pain the embargo had inflicted on Cubans and their government, he promised, it would never force the sort of political opening that has been its stated goal.

"We are not going to negotiate the normalization of our relations on the basis of concessions," he said. "The United States did not blockade South Africa. It does not blockade Saudi Arabia, where a few rich families own all of the wealth. The United States does not dictate political con-

titions to China. It does not dictate political conditions to Vietnam. Why does it have to dictate political conditions to us?"

Sipping a dry martini before the meal — he usually prefers rum and red vermouth, he said — Mr. Castro warmly recalled an early stay in the United States in 1948, telling of the basement apartment he had rented in a brownstone on West 82d Street in New York. Later on, as a young conspirator against the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista, he said, he sneaked across the Rio Grande into Texas to meet with a prospective financier.

"I probably still have a debt with American justice," he said, smiling.

Mr. Castro did not wait to be reminded of the great political mileage he has got out of the embargo over the years.

"Some people ask why they do not lift the embargo, because it serves us as a pretext," he said. "The day that American businesses want to come and do business here, it would be a great headache for us. But we are ready to face that challenge."

"Will they corrupt us? Will we fall sick with a terrible infection of capitalism? We are willing to see."

"It is absolutely false that the blockade serves us as a political instrument to keep the people

glided from place to place with trays of simply prepared chicken and potatoes, he spoke of the revolution's being regenerated, producing able new cadres who deserve the responsibilities he has increasingly given them. They could be trusted, he added, not to "overthrow us or put us before the firing squad."

What could be glimpsed at dinner suggested that Mr. Castro's authority remains paramount, even forbidding.

When asked, senior officials almost invariably dismiss the notion of ideological divisions within the government over the changes made. Yet Mr. Castro was candid in acknowledging qualms about such steps as the wide opening to foreign investment, the advent of a flourishing parallel economy for Cubans with access to dollars, and the establishment this fall of free markets for some farm and factory goods.

"I sympathize more with some and less with others," he said of the changes. "But I have supported all of them because I think they are part of a coherent, necessary strategy and they have been taken by consensus. With every one of those joint ventures, they come to me for signatures — and I sign."

Eight years after he abolished a first experiment in free markets for peasant farmers, Mr. Castro was particularly open about his reservations in allowing all Cubans who grow vegetables, raise livestock or make handicrafts to sell their surpluses at prices set by supply and demand.

"I was never a supporter of the peasant mar-

kets we had," he said. Noting that the new markets are wider in scope and more carefully regulated, he described them as more promising than in the first experiment. But he was quick to add that he saw "negative aspects" as well, and that part of the value of the markets was in

creating a greater appreciation among Cubans for the subsidized goods they buy from the state.

"I say that the agricultural markets teach more about capitalism and socialism than a thousand schools of political instruction," he said.

The challenge of rescuing Cuba's economy, Mr. Castro suggested, is psychological as well as ideological.

If he was not sanctioning the enrichment of his people, as China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, has done, Mr. Castro said that his government was allowing at least some Cubans to accumulate some wealth. It was permitting farmers to hire laborers, he said, and he hinted that it might eventually ease restrictions and allow other Cubans to hire laborers.

Reflecting on the summit talks in Miami that he had missed, Mr. Castro maintained that his fellow Latin American leaders were selling off their assets too cheaply to private investors in a headlong rush to restructure their once heavily protected economies and gain freer trade with the United States.

Had he been given time on the floor in Miami, he said, he would have warned of social unrest, of economic development gone out of control, of a poor country being swallowed up in the big arms of the United States.

But as he bid his guests farewell, Mr. Castro seemed to yearn for a bit of that embrace.

Standing atop the front steps of the vast palace, he finally asked his American visitors to convey his best wishes to Mr. Gingrich and the Republican leader of the Senate. Then he paused for a moment and remembered that a conservative Republican will soon head the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"And also to Jesse Helms," he added. "Why not?"

The Cuban leader is said not to subscribe to the belief of Mr. García Márquez, the author of "Autumn of the Patriarch" and "The General in His Labyrinth," about the solitude of power. Mr. Castro takes pride in telling of his travels around the island, his meetings with the workers, the "people's assemblies" at which he says they decide on the course of their country.

Looking around a table of eight people much younger than himself, as waiters in white coats

Russians Move to Isolate Rebel Capital

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Fighting intensified Tuesday in the secessionist Chechnya republic as Russian troops moved toward Grozny in three columns while Interior Ministry troops have tried to seal Chechnya's borders, hoping to prevent any new influx of arms.

President Boris N. Yeltsin ordered the invasion of Chechnya early Sunday, in the name of defending the unity of the Russian state. Russian troops have moved toward Grozny in three columns while Interior Ministry troops have tried to seal Chechnya's borders, hoping to prevent any new influx of arms.

Russian officials maintain that their troops will not move to seize Grozny, a city of

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

The New Old Kirov



Courtesy Massimo Engström

A scene from the Kirov's staging of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," with Irina Bogacheva as the Countess.

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The opening of the wall between East and West has sent out shock waves in the musical world, not the least being the revelation (in the West) of the opera company of the Kirov/Maryinsky Theater of St. Petersburg as being one of Europe's most enterprising and musically solid troupes.

Perhaps this should not be a surprise, but while the Kirov Ballet has been spreading the theater's name around the world since 1961, Russian opera was represented to the world mainly by Moscow's Bolshoi.

That this troupe currently seems to be the strongest in Russia is due largely to its vigorous 41-year-old music director, Valery Gergiev. After several years conducting in the house, Gergiev took over the top post in 1988, and when the rules of the game changed he hit the ground running. With extensive touring and an ambitious audio-video recording contract with a major company (Philips), the company seems to be traversing the heavy economic waters more successfully than the ailing Bolshoi.

The dual nomenclature of Kirov and Maryinsky is transitional, for maximum brand-name recognition. The Maryinsky, built in 1860, was named for Maria Alexandrovna, wife of Alexander II. St. Petersburg was the musical and political capital, and the Maryinsky was the house of Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Petipa and his dancers.

In 1935, it was renamed for Sergei Kirov, Communist Party secretary of Leningrad, assassinated the previous year. But Leningrad has become St. Petersburg again, and the Kirov label will gradually be dropped, Gergiev said when he met the press here recently.

The company's opera and ballet troupes are midway through a two-month tour, the key part being the first installment of a long-range "residency" arrangement with the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Two aspects of its season here are striking. One is that this is a real company, sharing language and style and composed of artists used to performing together, a phenomenon largely mongrelized out of existence in the West. The other is the heavy presence of Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, with "Sadko" and "Kitezh." This is the 150th anniversary of the composer's birth; no anniversary is needed in Russia,

where most of his 15 operas are repertory items, but they are real rarities in the West.

All four operas given here are described as "new productions," but this term has to be understood in a particular way. In each case the accent was not on novelty, but on tradition with a capital T. All four are staples of the Russian repertory, three of them had their world premieres at the Maryinsky, and what was on offer here was operatic history, not some eccentric updating of it.

Thus, the delicious fairy-tale sets and costumes for "Sadko" are based on the 1920 designs of Konstantin Korovin. "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh and the Maiden Fevronia," to use the full name, is staged by the dancer-choreographer Andris Liepa, and the sets by Anatoli

Nezhny are a historic reconstitution of the 1907 premiere of this religious-pantheistic epic.

Mussorgsky's vast historical mural of political intrigue, "Khovanshchina," is in a production virtually identical to one done by the same team for the Bolshoi about 40 years ago, and seen in Paris on the Bolshoi's 1969-70 visit. Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" is in a staging by Yuri Temirkanov, Gergiev's predecessor as the Kirov music director, and designed by Igor Ivanov. Both were effective and atmospheric, if not in the least innovative.

Among the singers, Galina Gorchakova in the major soprano roles and the mezzo-soprano Olga Borodina are stars, already in demand in the West. Larissa Diadkova sang strongly and gave character to the aged Countess in "Spades." A formidable bass lineup is headed by Bular Minzhiliev, a powerful Ivan Khovalyshev, and Mikhail Kit, imposing as the fanatic Old Believer, Dosifei. Among the tenors, Georg Grigorian hardly cuts a romantic figure on stage, but has an impressively controlled voice; Yuri Marusin was a convincing Hermann, no mean feat, and Vladimir Galusin went the route without flagging in Sadko's marathon duties. The list could be extended.

Future seasons here will give a better idea of the Maryinsky's range. At home the company performs an international repertory and, in the music of this century, reports of David Freeman's new staging of Prokofiev's "Fiery Angel" make it sound daring, while Gergiev argues the artistic merits of Shostakovich's "Katerina Ismailova," then considered a political revision of "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk."

The trick now will be for Gergiev to maintain the company's unity of style while opening it up to new influences.

Opera from St. Petersburg brings Russian tradition with a capital T.

where most of his 15 operas are repertory items, but they are real rarities in the West.

All four operas given here are described as "new productions," but this term has to be understood in a particular way. In each case the accent was not on novelty, but on tradition with a capital T. All four are staples of the Russian repertory, three of them had their world premieres at the Maryinsky, and what was on offer here was operatic history, not some eccentric updating of it.

Thus, the delicious fairy-tale sets and costumes for "Sadko" are based on the 1920 designs of Konstantin Korovin. "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh and the Maiden Fevronia," to use the full name, is staged by the dancer-choreographer Andris Liepa, and the sets by Anatoli

Nezhny are a historic reconstitution of the 1907 premiere of this religious-pantheistic epic.

Mussorgsky's vast historical mural of political intrigue, "Khovanshchina," is in a production virtually identical to one done by the same team for the Bolshoi about 40 years ago, and seen in Paris on the Bolshoi's 1969-70 visit. Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" is in a staging by Yuri Temirkanov, Gergiev's predecessor as the Kirov music director, and designed by Igor Ivanov. Both were effective and atmospheric, if not in the least innovative.

Among the singers, Galina Gorchakova in the major soprano roles and the mezzo-soprano Olga Borodina are stars, already in demand in the West. Larissa Diadkova sang strongly and gave character to the aged Countess in "Spades." A formidable bass lineup is headed by Bular Minzhiliev, a powerful Ivan Khovalyshev, and Mikhail Kit, imposing as the fanatic Old Believer, Dosifei. Among the tenors, Georg Grigorian hardly cuts a romantic figure on stage, but has an impressively controlled voice; Yuri Marusin was a convincing Hermann, no mean feat, and Vladimir Galusin went the route without flagging in Sadko's marathon duties. The list could be extended.

Future seasons here will give a better idea of the Maryinsky's range. At home the company performs an international repertory and, in the music of this century, reports of David Freeman's new staging of Prokofiev's "Fiery Angel" make it sound daring, while Gergiev argues the artistic merits of Shostakovich's "Katerina Ismailova," then considered a political revision of "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk."

The trick now will be for Gergiev to maintain the company's unity of style while opening it up to new influences.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FRCTION Last Weeks We're on the

1 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES by James Flanigan 2 25

2 THE CELESTINE PROPHECY by James Redfield 3 41

3 INSOMNIA by Stephen King 3 8

4 DEBT OF HONOR by Tom Clancy 5 15

5 WINGS by Danielle Steel 4 2

6 THE OTHER WOMAN by Mary Higgins Clark 6 5

7 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY by Robert James Waller 10 122

8 TALIAZ by Anne Rice 7 10

9 GODS OTHER SON by Dan Imrie 8 3

10 DARK RIVERS OF THE HEART by Diane Rehm 9 3

11 THE COOK'S TOUR by Tom Parker 12 20

12 NOTHING LASTS FOREVER by Sidney Sheldon 11 12

13 STAR TREK GENERATIONS by J. M. Dillard 14 2

14 THE CHAMBER by John Grisham 22

15 MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER by Mario Morgan 10 4

NONFICTION

1 CROSSING THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE by John Paul II 1 6

2 DON'T STAND TOO

CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN by Tim Allen 2 10

3 FORTRESS, by Paul Krassner 3 14

4 JAMES HERIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot 4 11

5 BARBARA BUSH: A Memoir by Barbara Bush 6 13

6 DOLLY, by Dolly Parton 6 9

7 THE BELL CURVE, by Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray 5 6

8 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett 8 51

9 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Pookson 7 9

10 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL by John Banville 13 40

11 BASEBALL, by Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns 16 10

12 THE TROUBLE IN THE WORLD, by F. I. O'Rourke 12 7

13 NO ORDINARY TIME, by Denis Keane Goodwin 8 8

14 NICOLE BROWN SIMPSON, by Fred R. Stark with Mike Walker 10 6

15 THE WARREN BUFFET WAY, by Robert G. Hagstrom 15 2

ADVICE HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray 1 81

2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSE, by Rosemary 2 33

3 MAGIC EYE III, N. H. Thompson Enterprises 3 11

4 THE BUBBA GUMP SHRIMP CO. COOKBOOK, by Mario Morgan 4 2

BOOKS

THE GAS STATION IN AMERICA

By John A. Jakle and Keith A. Sculle, 272 pages, \$32.95. Johns Hopkins University Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

YOUR \$32.95 for "The Gas Station in America" brings you two books for the price of one. The first is a competent if prosaic history that more or less delivers what the book's title promises. The second is an exercise in late 20th-century academic gobbledegook and solipsism so egregious as to leave the reader gasping for air.

Let's dispose of the first book first. John Jakle, a professor of geography at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign, and Keith Sculle, head of research and education at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, have convinced themselves that the gasoline station is "an important icon of our

time not only for the student and scholar, but also for the general reader," which may sound fairly ludicrous unless one bears in mind that "icon" is a vague word in the pop culture crowd these days.

Jakle and Sculle have researched the history of gas stations with a thoroughness that borders on obsession and narrate it in prose that serves as positive proof that too many authors spoil the book. They ask, "How does human agency play out through social structures to configure the built environment as meaningful place?"

This book is their answer to that question, or at least their attempt at an answer. To be sure, they are halfway through the book before they really get down to the business at hand. When we do get to gas stations — "roadside facilities specially designed to sell gasoline and other closely related products, such as lubricants, tires and batteries, for the automobile" — the authors offer a bricks-and-mortar analysis of nine "prevailing structural types."

"Gasoline station design," the authors inform us with a solemnity appropriate to their subject, "was not merely an accomodation of mechanical systems useful in dispensing petroleum products. Rather, companies staked their reputation on the images created." They did this "through what we call place-product-packaging," which is a clumsy way of saying that the gas station's design is a form of advertising.

All of which may seem transparently obvious, but one must never underestimate the academic's capacity to squeeze the elbowed out of the mundane. "Gasoline stations like everything else in the American scene, invite interpretation," the authors say. "As part of the American landscape they beg to be read for cultural and social meaning." The authors do not manage to extract a thumbful of such meaning from the gas stations they celebrate, but in

today's climate the proclamation of meaning counts for more than the identification of it.

In this the authors are faithful to the dictates of the age.

They are even more so in the opening chapter, where they ask another question: "To what extent did personal history — even personality rooted in childhood — help dictate research and writing interests?" And there proceed to answer it with extensive biographies of themselves. This is the latest academic rage, self-infatuation masquerading as scholarship, and in "The Gas Station in America" it achieves what is for the moment its apotheosis.

All credit therefore to Ian Judge, always the most show-oriented of the current RSC team of directors, and the adaptation skills of John Mortimer, for giving us this winter at the Barbican a new "Christmas Carol" which, like "Nickelby" but unlike "Oliver!" does in fact manage to tackle the entirety of the book and all its social and historical implications.

With this epic "Carol," the RSC has at last found its very own "Wind in the Willows," a seasonal treat which can come back into the repertoire Christmas after Christmas.

Civie Francis leads a huge cast, unable as was Dickens himself to explain where Scrooge comes from or what makes him so horrible at the outset and so schmaltzy by the close. Outside of Shakespeare, the RSC has always had trouble taking the measure of the main Barbican stage and the festive atmosphere of the 1930s, and as a result no mood is ever set for long enough to make any real sense within the plot or the period: by the time they wrote "Cabaret" only a year later, the composers had learned enough for a lifetime.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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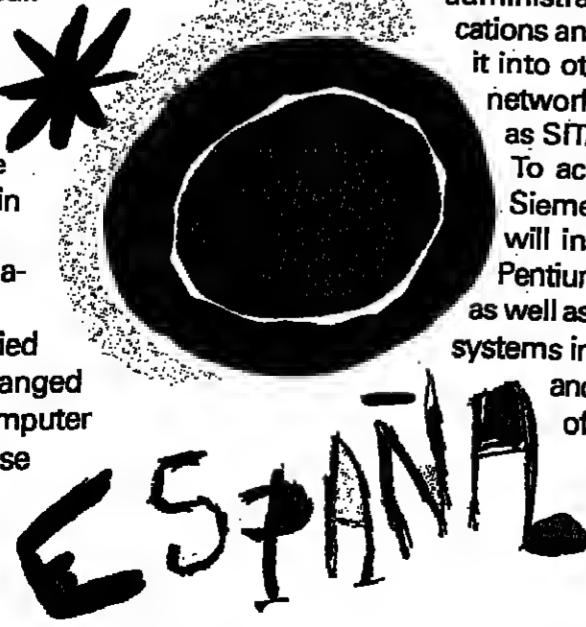
Madrid: The nationwide flight information network from Siemens Nixdorf is cleared for take-off.

Siemens Nixdorf has landed a contract with AENA (Aeropuertos Nacionales y Navegación Aérea), implementing the largest flight-safety communications system in Spain based on X.400 standards – at nine airports so far.

Major expansion of the network is envisaged for next year. Airports are able to communicate with each other within seconds via E-mail.

Data on flight cancellations, delays, earlier arrival times or modified flight routes are exchanged from computer to computer on the ground. High-speed computers provide supersonic speed for the communication channels: nine Pentium PCs as servers for the local networks at the airports and two RM computers installed in the network and back-up computers.

in the central AENA service points connected with all airports. Efficient, fast and easy to operate with Windows – these were the features that convinced AENA. It is planned to extend the solution by additional commercial and administrative applications and to integrate it into other airport networks such as SITA and AFTN. To achieve this, Siemens Nixdorf will install new Pentium computers as well as 17 RM400 systems in the second and third phases of the venture.



Vienna: Austria's biggest ever computer contract goes to Siemens Nixdorf.

Siemens Nixdorf has been awarded the contract for the Austrian Labour Market Service (AMS) as the single source partner and prime contractor for an extensive outsourcing project. By 1997, according to the project, 114 provincial and regional offices and 31 employment information centers nationwide will have changed over to a new client-server system and will be integrated in an online Ethernet network. At 2.1 billion schillings (around US\$200 million), this is the largest IT contract ever awarded by the Austrian Republic, and represents a major order for Siemens Nixdorf's UNIX computers – a total of 220 RM400 and RM600 high-power computers are to be installed as local servers for 5,200 PCs, 3,400 printers and fully integrated self-service

terminals. With just a few keystrokes, the job seeker can access all the data in the computer system, not only details of job vacancies and training and re-training opportunities nationwide, but also background information on the economic state of the local job market or the state of the local housing market. This facility will soon cover the whole of Europe. The Siemens Nixdorf solution is open for connection to the "Eures" work placement system. Just how effectively Siemens Nixdorf solutions are working for employment authorities is demonstrated by similar facilities already operating in seven European countries, where the national average period of unemployment has decreased by two days, with commensurate savings on state unemployment benefits.



Brussels: X-Fire-CS on permanent emergency assignment for the Belgian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Fast, reliable and compatible – Siemens Nixdorf's new open systems policy has the Belgian Ministry of Internal Affairs convinced. To enhance the exchange of information via the "National Information Network for Fire and Rescue Services" (RINSIS), the Ministry placed an order for RM computer technology on an open UNIX system basis. In future the system will link the Government's coordination center with 450 workstations at regional and local emergency call reception points, fire services, and civil defence and rescue organizations throughout Belgium – nationally via Bernilcom, the Belgian military network, via X.25, and locally via Ethernet. With the combined power from RM computers and workstations and the X-Fire-CS solution intervention management and control system, when an

emergency occurs, RINSIS can be used to immediately activate the required countermeasures, and for total coordination of emergency measures on the spot. What sort of emergency is involved? Fire, flood, road accident or chemical spillage? Are there casualties? What is the best strategy to deal with the disaster and rescue and shelter the victims? All these questions can be quickly clarified with X-Fire-CS, ensuring that the right emergency resources arrive at the scene of the event, fully informed and with the right equipment. RM computers form the cornerstone of the network. They provide all the networked workstations with all the required data – quickly, and extremely reliably, thanks to special fail-safe facilities. They ensure that, with RINSIS, the data processing operation runs flawlessly and without panic.

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SIEMENS NIXDORF

Munich: Siemens Nixdorf makes service for BMW customers just a matter of a quick pit stop.

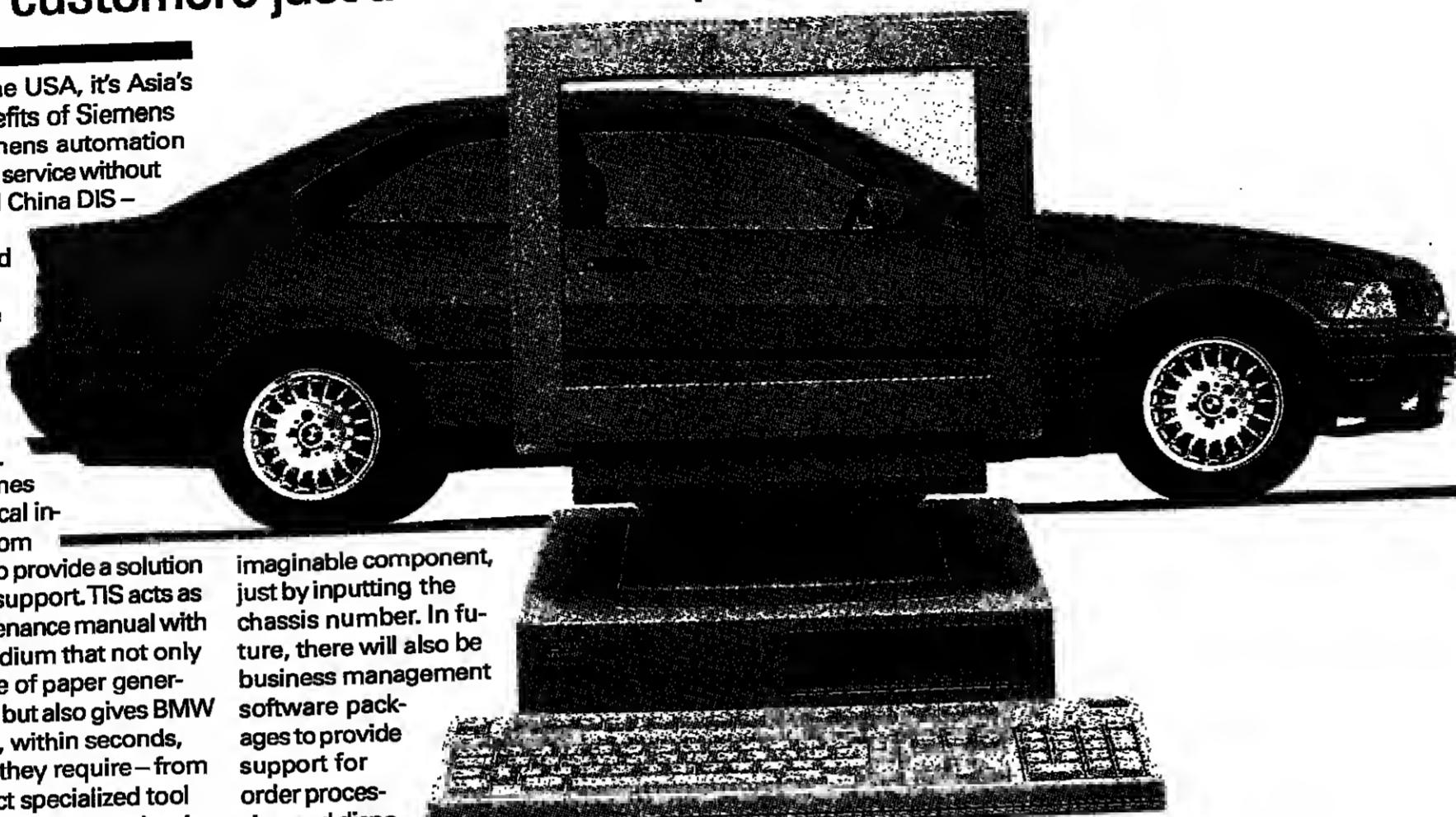
After Europe and the USA, it's Asia's turn to get the benefits of Siemens Nixdorf IT and Siemens automation technology for BMW service without delays. In Japan and China DIS – the Siemens Automation diagnosis and information system to identify possible problem areas, in conjunction with onboard diagnosis in each BMW – is also being tested. This system combines with TIS, the technical information system from

Siemens Nixdorf, to provide a solution for efficient service support. TIS acts as an electronic maintenance manual with a CD-ROM data medium that not only reduces the volume of paper generated to a minimum, but also gives BMW service technicians, within seconds, all the information they require – from details of the correct specialized tool to be used right through to complete instructions on repair and installation. The two systems can be integrated into a single comprehensive retailer information system – with other Siemens Nixdorf components such as the Electronic Parts Catalog (EPC) with data stored and ready for queries on every

imaginable component, just by inputting the chassis number. In future, there will also be business management software packages to provide support for order processing and disposition. The introduction of this UNIX solution in Japan and China will mean that,

by the end of 1994, there will be around 2,500 DIS, TIS and EPC systems in operation worldwide. So that in more than 100 countries the magic formula

for rapid BMW customer service will be: integrated information and automation technology from Siemens and Siemens Nixdorf.



London: British Ministry of Agriculture opts for RM computers and no longer stands alone.

The British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) has adopted RM computers as the center and cornerstone of an all-new client-server architecture, doing away with its former island solution. Under its multi-million major contract with MAFF, Siemens Nixdorf has linked previously isolated hardware and software systems from different manufacturers and networked these with 4,000 Siemens Nixdorf PCs and 40 RM600 UNIX servers, to create a state-of-the-art multivendor environment with a client-server architecture incorporating the best systems from Siemens Nixdorf and other suppliers. From today's 4,000 workstations at Head Office and in the regions, the solution is to be progressively expanded connecting MAFF with all its district offices. Communications run via a wide area network (WAN), accessible to all computers via open X.400 and X.500 interfaces. The network can be used, for example, to send E-mail messages from Head Office to remote locations, thanks to a user interface, which provides a standard presentation for all the different programs, from word processing through to document production and management. The combined power of these computers,

led by the RM systems satisfies MAFF's current data requirements, in relation to agricultural support in line with EC policies.



Basel: No more speed limits for payment transactions at the Swiss Bank Corporation.

Payment transactions were grinding to a halt because of the millions of documents involved – transfer orders, cheques, direct debit orders – in spite of home banking, self service terminals and other alternative routes. The Swiss Banking Corporation (SBC), the third largest financial institution in Switzerland, decided it was time to tackle the problem – with a state-of-the-art solution from Siemens Nixdorf as prime contractor and system integrator. Siemens Nixdorf worked with Bernard Schifer GmbH to give SBC a document-based automatic payment transaction system, interbank and in dealings with the Post Office. Siemens Nixdorf installed, integrated and networked RM600 computers, PCs, scanners and form readers for the state-of-the-art Open Imaging Processing System (OIPS) – digital document processing.

And now there's no speed limit for payment transactions – the documents are scanned and digitalized using the OCR system, and the data is forwarded to the UNIX computers for processing and archiving. The information can be called up from each workstation in the client-server architecture, and further processed by special programs, with total reliability according to the "zero error" principle. The result? Efficiency gains of 50% and investment protection into the future, thanks to the flexible and open-ended nature of the solution. Less paper, less input in processing and archiving documents – that's how the Open Imaging Processing System from Siemens Nixdorf helps the Swiss Bank Corporation to enhance its payment transaction processing operations.

Bonn: Telekom now communicating with Siemens Nixdorf "OfficeWorld".

Now that Telekom has been reorganized as a private company, its office organization is also being completely restructured. Paper mountains and cumbersome card indexes will soon be a thing of the past. The trend is towards the electronic desk. Soon everything will be handled from the PC: preparing texts, processing forms, filing documents, sending faxes, using electronic mail. All this is made possible because of the multi-functional office communications software OCIS-PC, which Siemens Nixdorf has tailored to suit the individual needs of the postal corporation as part of the TIBIS project (Telekom Integrating Office Information System). In a number of pilot phases, OCIS-PC has proven itself superior to any rival product on the market. OCIS-PC allows all

client PCs at the 176 Telekom sites to access the central services of currently just under 180 RM600 servers. As database and applications servers using such applications as centralized filing, electronic mail and address management, the RM systems are continuously on call for every PC. To enhance inter-departmental communication from PC to PC and from PC to RM server, Telekom is also considering introducing WorkParty, the workgroup solution for comprehensive workflow management

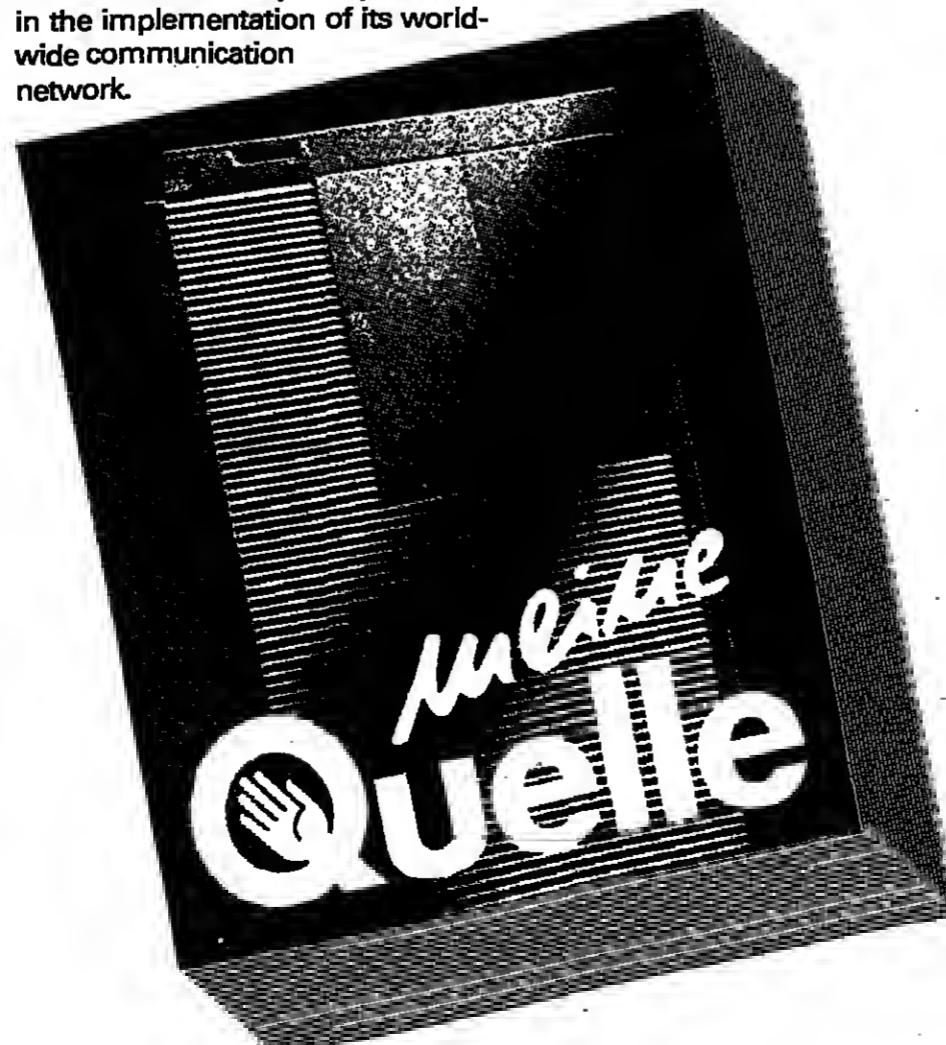
right across the organization. Like OCIS-PC and other Telekom programs, WorkParty runs under ComfoDesk, the standard user interface. By the year 2000, more than 100,000 workstations at 176 sites are to be equipped with OCIS-PC and networked. When it has been extended with innovative applications such as computer-assisted telephone calls, and management information and workflow monitoring systems, Siemens Nixdorf's OfficeWorld solution will be not only one of the biggest but also one of the most advanced in the world.



Fürth: Quelle has ordered the European UNIX best seller.

The biggest European mail-order company has discovered the ideal source for global communication: Quelle is now doing business with the largest European computer company, with the aim of implementing MAC, the international "Merchandising and Communication" network. What's the reason behind this decision? Quelle imports approx. 45% of its 55,000-item product range from foreign countries. There are 27 purchasing agencies from Portugal to Japan, from China to Indonesia, and all of them have to be in touch with the headquarters in Fürth, communicating, consulting on decision-making and receiving instructions. The aim of MAC is to reduce communication costs through modern data transfer and to harmonize all merchandising procedures worldwide. The intention is also to create a standard management tool by integrating all purchasing agencies into a global procurement system. To achieve this goal, the MAC network has been undergoing constant improvement and expansion since 1992 – from document processing to electronic mail transfer. All information, ranging from offers to order confirmations, can be sent to each purchasing agency. There, it is reconciled and harmonized with the main office in Fürth at the push of a button via the international infonet. Using the MAC network, Quelle can also distribute faxes

directly from the UNIX system – without the need for special hardware such as fax cards. An example shows how this can reduce costs: a fax query from the Fürth headquarters to a client in Hongkong is first sent to the local purchasing agency – saving costs by using the X.25 computer network – and from there via the telephone system directly to the client at the local calling rate. For Quelle, the use of Siemens Nixdorf's global marketing and service network marks a major step ahead in the implementation of its worldwide communication network.



Memmingen: Metzeler Schaum gears up for lean management with R/3 LIVE.

Extreme pressure on costs and prices, customer orders for smaller and smaller quantities, with increasingly rigorous quality requirements in ever shorter delivery times – these are the challenges faced by Metzeler Schaum, along with many other companies. Metzeler is restructuring its operation according to the lean management principle, to make the company faster and more flexible, and to increase profitability. This inevitably demanded new EDP systems with greater flexibility as the backbone of a more efficient organizational structure. And it was Siemens Nixdorf that got the contract, to implement the R/3 LIVE concept. This was because the R/3 LIVE concept enables Metzeler to meet another of its requirements – long-term cooperation with a reliable partner. The goal at the company's plant in Memmingen, which manufactures moulded and block foam-rubber, for vehicles and

furniture, for example, was to progressively replace the old system with a flexible client-server architecture and a fast network. Standard software specifically designed for medium-sized businesses was installed, meeting at least 80% of all requirements and providing easy and convenient data query facilities. EDP and specialized staff from Metzeler worked in close cooperation with Siemens Nixdorf specialists. The central priority was to redesign the company's business processes, focusing mainly on core business. The result is a powerful, flexible systems architecture consisting of a host holding all Metzeler's customer data, an RM600 computer acting as the server for the R/3 modules – accounting, stock management, sales and distribution, PPC and human resources – and Siemens Nixdorf PCs, taking office communications right into the workplace. The old system is scheduled to finally shut down at the end of 1995.

SIEMENS NIXDORF

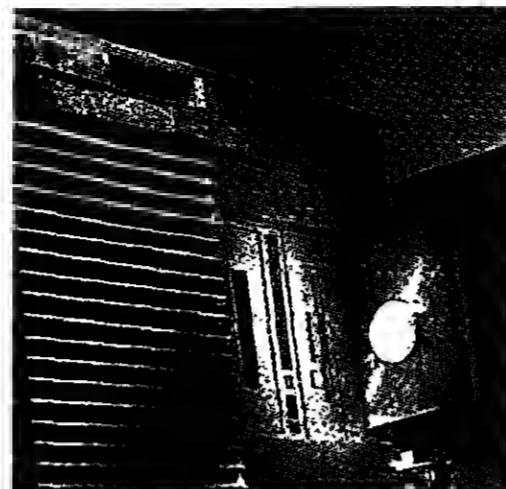
Rotterdam: Thyssen De Reus brings COMET into the open environment.

Thyssen De Reus B.V. (Netherlands), an international company which also has factories in Germany, England and Belgium develops, produces, installs and services elevators.

Besides the manufacture of elevators for personnel and special elevators, it specializes in the manufacture of elevators and stairlifts for disabled and elderly people. Thyssen De Reus has committed itself to the latest distributed information processing via client-server technology for development. Siemens Nixdorf was commissioned to make the progressive transition from the old system to the new, by porting the COMET software library to an RM600 UNIX system, complete with all modules. This was the ideal transition solution – the investment in COMET software is protected, until the final transition to the latest client-server software is completed. In the meantime, Thyssen De Reus staff can continue to

work on the tried and tested COMET system they know so well. But it was never this efficient. The addition of RM power and the processing speed of the UNIX operation system means that

the entire order processing operation is now considerably more efficient. The RM600 plays a very important role in the future automation network of Thyssen De Reus. To ensure the network can grow and expand, Thyssen De Reus Netherlands has complemented it with the service power and training of Siemens Nixdorf.



Bocholt: BEW exploits new sources of energy – from R/3 LIVE to SICAD.

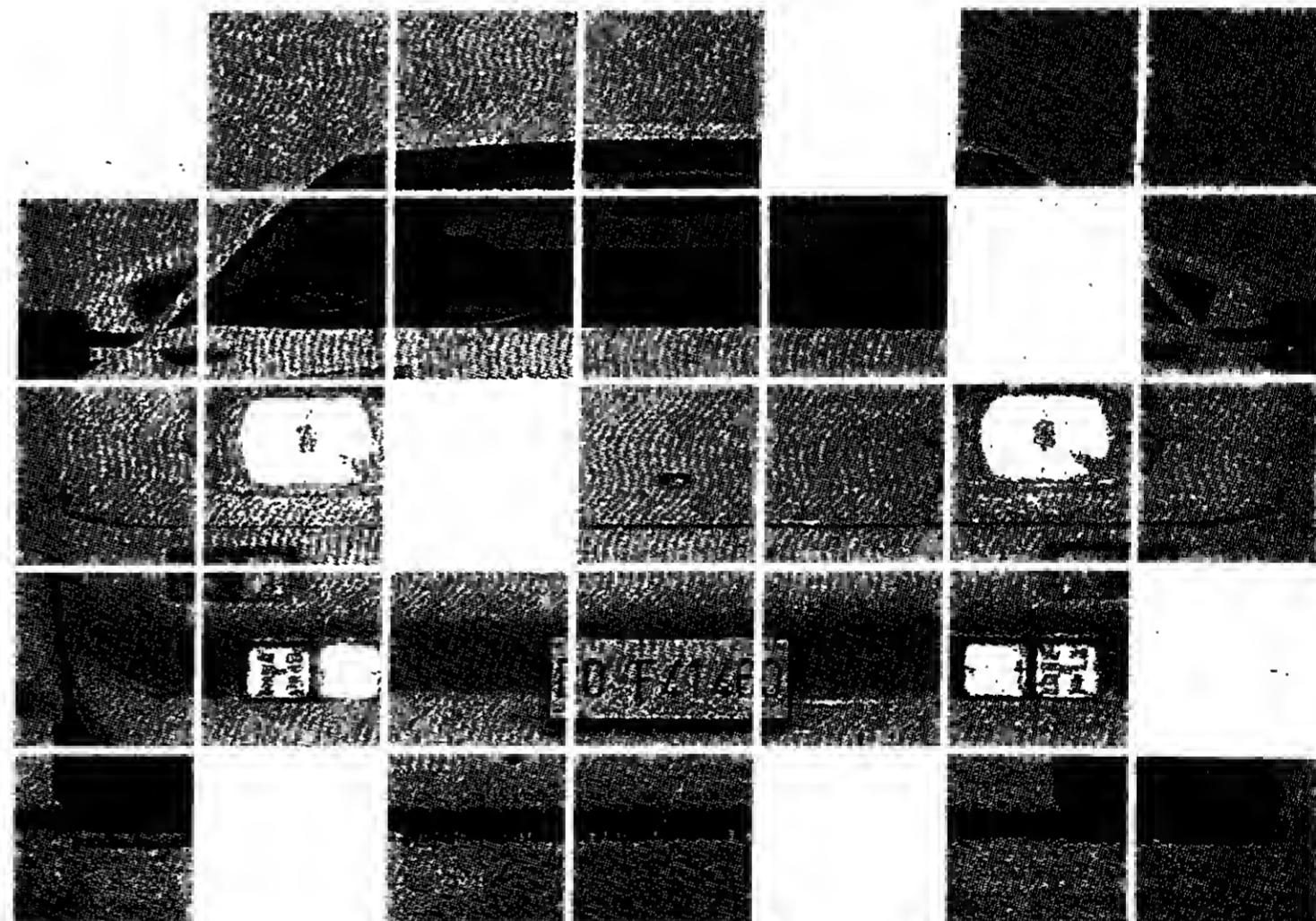
Siemens Nixdorf is putting energy into a completely new IT organization for BEW, the Bocholt power and water supply company – a project which must be completed by 1998. With 70,000 subscribers, BEW is the largest energy supplier in West Münsterland

in terms of hardware and software. The solution consists of a range of software packages, such as R/3 LIVE, the complete business management solution custom-made by Siemens Nixdorf for the power industry's specific requirements – from order entry to accounting. In addition, SICAD and



(Germany). A BS2000-client for many years, BEW now plans to install state-of-the-art standard applications and move over to an open client-server architecture. This is a very ambitious project requiring all the expertise of Siemens Nixdorf as a system integrator and developer of sector-specific applications for the power industry. The challenge is to combine RISC multiuser systems, workstations and PCs into a sophisticated client-server environment for distributed processing,

SINCAL, Siemens Nixdorf's software applications for the power industry, support BEW with sewer documentation, calculations, analysis and planning functions for networks. 1997 will mark the arrival of the OCIS office solution, turning workstations into electronic desks, and the ARCIS archive system, which can reduce mountains of files to CD format. Once the project is completed in 1998, BEW will have in place its IT organization for the 21st century.



Johannesburg: Allianz uses RM power to enter the world of UNIX.

For Allianz South Africa, an alliance with Europe's No. 1 in UNIX multiuser systems was its best insurance policy for entry into the open systems environment. The insurance giant was planning to invest in new UNIX-based applications software, and was looking for the best hardware platform. It compared products from a range of manufacturers before arriving at the right solution: a multiprocessor RM600 was to replace the previous system based on proprietary computer architecture. The Siemens Nixdorf UNIX system is on the network with all the PCs. The result? A fast client-server link, connecting all Allianz departments, with all the advantages of an open and totally expandable system. From today's 250 concurrent workstations, with comprehensive file, print, application and communications services provided by the RM600, the system capacity can

Vienna: Magna, component supplier for the car industry, gives the green light for RM investments.

The Canadian car parts supplier Magna gives priority to new RM computers: five RM600 UNIX systems are to replace Quattro computers for COMET data processing. One computer has been installed at each of the European Magna branches in Weiz in Austria, Heiligenstadt, Prague, and two at the Salzgitter branch. Together with 120 PCs and 40 terminals, they act as a boost to the COMET client-server-operation, from financial accounting and wages and salaries, to time management. Also integrated in the solution is special trade software with the FORS supplier package for all tasks from order entry to statistics – with data communication links to the automotive industry available for order processing. Thanks to CROSS BASIC, Magna can continue to rely on COMET. CROSS BASIC is the

migration tool that facilitates the seamless transfer of the business software library from legacy to open systems – without interruptions, restrictions or waiting-time for the user. At the same time, productivity is increased by as much as 20%, thanks to the latest UNIX computer technology. Today, for the largest independent supplier to the car industry, it's business as usual with COMET. And without a hitch. But thanks to RM, the operation is faster and more efficient, with unlimited power and connectivity.

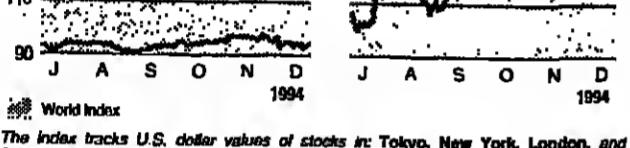
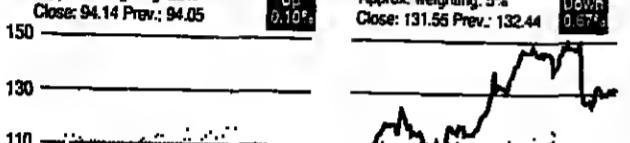
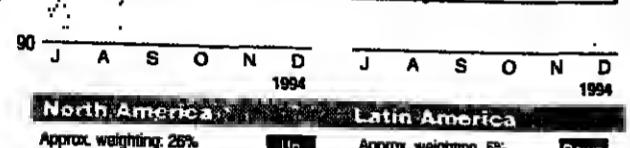
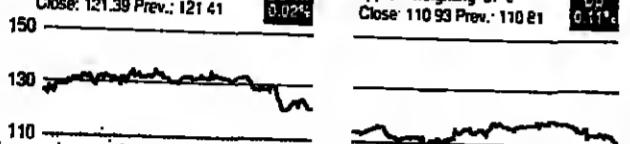
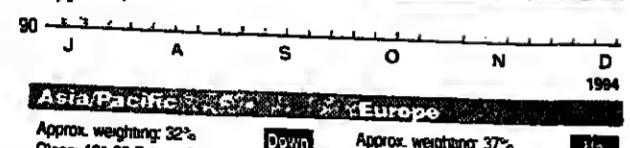
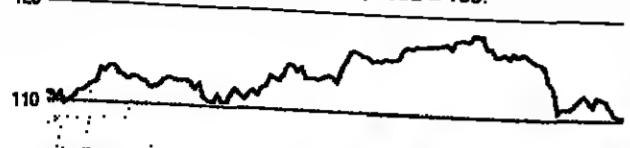
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International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, December 14, 1994

Page 11

**THE TRIB INDEX:** 110.33 Up 0.21%

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the top 20 issues in terms of market capitalization, and the ten top stocks are tracked.

	Total	Prev.	close	% change	Total	Prev.	close	% change
Energy	111.44	111.57	-0.12	-0.11%	Capital Goods	111.24	111.47	-0.21
Utilities	124.66	124.84	-0.14	-0.11%	Raw Materials	127.20	127.30	-0.08
Finance	110.35	110.59	-0.22	-0.20%	Consumer Goods	101.56	101.28	+0.28
Services	110.48	110.21	+0.24	+0.21%	Miscellaneous	111.62	110.52	+1.00

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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MEDIA MARKETS**Apple's Strategy Spawns a New Toy**

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Mighty Morphin Power Ranger action characters are all the rage this Christmas season, and if Japanese toymaker Bandai Co. gets its wish, its new multimedia game machine — dubbed the Power Player and made with Apple Computer Inc. — will be next year's smash.

The machine, a prototype of which was shown here Tuesday, marks Bandai's entry into the multi-media game field and is the first fruit of Apple's decision to license its operating systems to competitors.

Due out in Japan and the United States in the second half of next year, the Power Player straddles the video-game field and the fast-growing market for personal computers equipped with compact disk read-only memory, or CD-ROM, players.

At \$500, it will be relatively expensive compared to game machines expected from Nintendo Co., Sega Enterprises Ltd., 3DO Co., Sony Corp. and others.

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Apple and Bandai, which foresee annual sales of 500,000 to 1.0 million machines, are counting on the

success of the Power Player, which plugs into television sets, is too stripped-down a system to offer a serious challenge to multi-media personal computers. Next year, Asian-made computers configured for multi-media applications will drop below the \$800 level, according to Takahiko Umeyama, of International Data Corp., a market research company.

Apple and Bandai, which foresee annual sales of 500,000 to 1.0 million machines, are counting on the success of the Power Player, which plugs into television sets, is too stripped-down a system to offer a serious challenge to multi-media personal computers. Next year, Asian-made computers configured for multi-media applications will drop below the \$800 level, according to Takahiko Umeyama, of International Data Corp., a market research company.

Power Player's ability to play a broader range of software titles than its competitors.

"The game industry is crashing because everybody's bored," said Makoto Yamashita, president of Bandai, the world's fifth-biggest toy maker.

"Our role is to create a killer application," he said, adding that Bandai's group of affiliated software developers were the biggest providers of Nintendo software and would help develop a library totaling

more than double the 926 million DM reported for the first half, its chief executive, Edzard Reuter, said Tuesday.

The relationship between management and the trade unions has historically been, shall we say, best in class," Mr. Hudson said.

He criticized management and warned of conflicts with the staff over jobs.

■ **Daimler Predicts Gains**

Daimler-Benz AG expects its 1994 operating profit to be

3DO: Christmas Could Be Make-or-Break

By John Markoff

New York Times Service

REDWOOD CITY, California — As the Brazilian soccer team on the television screen goes on the attack, thousands of cheering fans chant to a thumping samba beat, captured on a lush Dolby sound track. Although it is only a video game, the image is so life-like that when players scramble their colliding shadows appear darker, as they would in real life.

Released last month in time for Christmas by 3DO Co., FIFA International Soccer, as the long-awaited game is known, has already achieved cult status

among video game fans for its realism. Whether other consumers agree that the game and a slew of successors were worth the wait will determine whether William "Trip" Hawkins, the Silicon Valley entrepreneur who started 3DO five years ago, will still be in the video game business next Christmas. Or even in business for that matter.

Certainly, Mr. Hawkins has to demonstrate soon that his supposedly superior technology can catch on with consumers, who during its first year on the market have taken a wait-and-see attitude be-

cause of a lack of software, and with software developers, who Mr. Hawkins expects not only to create the dazzling games that run on 3DO's systems but also to pay for the privilege.

Otherwise, by next Christmas, more firmly established players — Nintendo and Sega, to name two — will have vastly improved systems of their own, at the same time that Sony Corp., the consumer-electronics giant, and Apple Computer Inc., will have waded into the market.

Wall Street analysts, once red-hot on

See 3DO, Page 13

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**Cross Rates**

	Dec. 13							
Amsterdam	1.31	1.2754	1.1797	1.2799	1.1794	1.2465	1.2055	1.1794
Brussels	1.2265	1.2445	1.2555	1.2797	1.2555	1.2797	1.2795	1.2797
Frankfurt	1.2072	—	—	1.2074	—	1.2074	—	1.2074
London	1.204	—	—	1.2042	—	1.2042	—	1.2042
Madrid	1.2075	1.2495	1.2415	1.2545	1.2415	1.2545	1.2545	1.2545
Milan	1.2075	1.2495	1.2415	1.2545	1.2415	1.2545	1.2545	1.2545
New York City	1.204	1.2745	1.2415	1.2545	1.2415	1.2545	1.2545	1.2545
Paris	1.2055	1.2495	1.2415	1.2545	1.2415	1.2545	1.2545	1.2545
Tokyo	1.2015	1.2570	1.2425	1.2545	1.2425	1.2545	1.2545	1.2545
Toronto	1.2035	1.2341	1.2269	1.2393	1.2269	1.2393	1.2393	1.2393
Zurich	1.2025	1.2362	1.2289	1.2393	1.2289	1.2393	1.2393	1.2393
1 ECU	1.2077	1.2774	1.2714	1.2874	1.2714	1.2874	1.2874	1.2874
1 SDR	1.207	1.2729	1.2645	1.2874	1.2645	1.2874	1.2874	1.2874

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Ratings in other centers: Toronto 1.2075; Paris 1.2075; Tokyo 1.2075; Frankfurt 1.2075; Milan 1.2075; Madrid 1.2075; Brussels 1.2075; Zurich 1.2075; Zurich 1.2075.

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; c: Units of 100; d: Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per 5							
American	0.799	1.000	0.799	1.000	0.799	1.000	0.799	1.000
Austrian	1.207	1.207	1.207	1.207	1.207	1.207	1.207	1.207
Australian	1.107	1.107	1.107	1.107	1.107	1.107	1.107	1.107
Brazilian	1.084	1.084	1.084	1.084	1.084	1.084	1.084	1.084
Chinese yuan	0.6716	0.6716	0.6716	0.6716	0.6716	0.6716	0.6716	0.6716
Danish kroner	1.1715	1.1715	1.1715	1.1715	1.1715	1.1715	1.1715	1.1715
Dollar, regular	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075
Dollar, spot	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075
Dollar, term	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075
Egyptian pound	4.0715	4.0715	4.0715	4.0715	4.0715	4.0715	4.0715	4.0715
French franc	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075
German mark	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075
Swiss franc	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075	1.2075

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

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Ford Helps Jaguar Get Back Old Sheen

By Richard Stevenson

New York Times Service

COVENTRY, England — They were madly painting and polishing at Jaguar Cars Inc.'s plant here one recent day, making the sparkle for a visit from a royal customer, Queen Elizabeth II.

But the changes at Jaguar of late have been more than cosmetic. After nearly five years in which it has posted nothing but operating losses — and made its parent company, Ford Motor Co., look foolish for having paid \$2.5 billion to acquire it in 1989 — Jaguar appears on track to reap something more than a visit from the queen: a profit.

The turnaround has not come easily. The inefficiency and sloppiness of Jaguar's manufacturing were far worse than Ford had expected, and the amount of money and time needed to set things right far greater.

MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Steady But Data Lift Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks ended Tuesday little changed as rallies in bank issues, Walt Disney and Philip Morris outweighed lower prices for oil, drug and technology shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after hovering in a nar-

U.S. Stocks

row range through the session, slipped 3.03 points to 3,715.34.

The market was underpinned by the biggest gains in a week in the Treasury bond market after new economic data suggested brisk economic growth had not caused inflation to accelerate.

Advancing stocks outpaced decliners by 6 to 5 on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume climbed to 307.1 million shares from 285.74 million on Monday.

The heaviest rose 23/32 point, to 95 29/32, causing the yield to slip to 7.85 percent from 7.92 percent Monday, after a producer price report eased concern that inflation would accelerate and further force up rates.

Wholesale prices paid to factories, farmers and other producers rose 0.5 percent in November, matching expectations.

while the rate excluding food and energy rose 0.1 percent, lower than economists' forecasts of 0.5 percent.

Disney climbed 1/4 to 43¢ after the film studio and theme-park operator reported surging Christmas video sales, while Philip Morris rose 1/4 to 57¢ amid investors' doubts that the latest class-action lawsuit against cigarette companies would succeed.

Bank stocks, which peaked in mid-June and then fell as much as 20 percent amid concern that earnings will slow, may continue to rebound, analysts said.

Bankers Trust rose 1/4 to 55¢, First Chicago climbed 1/4 to 46¢, Nationsbank rose 1 to 46¢ and First Fidelity Bancorp climbed 1/4 to 45¢.

U.S. Bioscience collapsed 4/4 to 2 after authorities voted not to recommend its chemotherapy treatment.

Electric utilities, also sensitive to moves in rates, extended a three-week-long advance, Duke Power climbed 1/4 to 41 1/4 and Northern States was 7/8 higher at 46¢.

General Electric added to recent gains, climbing 1/2 to 47¢, after the company voiced confidence about its earnings.

(Bloomberg, AP)

FRANC: Pulled Down by Politics

Continued from Page 11

destroyed the European exchange-rate mechanism.

Political uncertainty leading up to the elections has weakened French assets since the beginning of November, analysts said, and politics will continue to affect trading until the election.

Mr. Delors's decision has

hours by officials investigating him on corruption charges.

"People really wanted marks today because of political problems in Italy and France," said Jim Raphael, a trader at NatWest USA Bancorp.

The dollar often suffers when investors sell lire or francs for marks because traders often buy dollars for lire and francs and then sell those dollars for marks.

The dollar slipped to 1.5729 DM, from 1.5733 DM at the close on Monday. It rose to 5,4180 French francs from 5,4080 francs.

Economic reports from the Commerce and Labor departments that pointed to higher retail sales and producer prices helped support the dollar.

The dollar rose to 100.285 yen from 99.985 yen. It eased to 1,3303 Swiss francs from 1,3335 francs.

"The numbers were strong enough to get the Fed to raise rates again," said Paul Farrell, manager of strategic currency trading at Chase Manhattan Bank.

We had considered an interest that was centered on tele-

com," said an AT&T spokesman in Brussels. But "the market-access conditions" for

AT&T Reconsiders Taking a Stake in France's Bull

Via Associated Press

Dec. 13

The Dow

Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial average

4000

Open High Low 3pm Chg.

Indus 371,547 372,775 372,725 372,740 +4.03

Trans 189,431 189,037 189,272 189,191 +0.24

Utilities 182,209 182,242 182,094 181,971 +0.24

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China's Surplus Nearly Doubles As Exports Surge

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — China's trade surplus soared in November to \$4.78 billion for the year, and economists say the United States is picking up the tab.

Exports rose 41.6 percent for the year, to \$12.67 billion, while imports rose by just 8.1 percent, to \$10.3 billion, China's State Statistics Bureau reported Tuesday. The strong November performance almost doubled the country's trade surplus of

\$2.41 billion for the first 10 months of the year.

China's trade surplus with the United States is accelerating at a record pace, raising the specter of renewed trade friction between the two countries.

"The U.S. trade deficit with China will become the issue next year," said Jiong Zheng, an economist at Baring Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd.

China already has the second-largest trade surplus with the United States, after Japan. In the first nine months of the year, the gap reached a record \$21.09 billion, up 26.8 percent from the year-ago period, according to the U.S. Commerce Department. In September alone, the most recent month for which statistics are available, the deficit was a record \$3.49 billion.

"The momentum is there" for the deficit to widen further, said C.Y. Ho, deputy managing director for China at Crédit Lyonnais Securities (Asia) Ltd.

By contrast, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan narrowed by 7.4 percent in September to \$5.37 billion, its lowest level since May.

The United States has set two deadlines for China to comply with bilateral agreements on trade issues or face sanctions. On Dec. 30, Washington must decide whether China has done enough to curb violations of U.S. copyrights and patents. The next day, the United States will determine whether China has adhered to a 1992 market-access agreement.

China's trade turnaround, from a \$1.2 billion deficit in 1993, owes much to highly effective import controls and indirect export subsidies. It also helped that China devalued its yuan by about 33 percent on Jan. 1.

"We anticipate that this might happen by the middle of next year," she said. "But we still have to go through various steps like getting approval from the prime minister."

Stressing that nothing was final, she said the Treasury favored issuing a bond with a fixed interest rate and a term of up to five years.

After the government approves an issue, Vietnam will

China Starts Its Great Dam Project Launched Despite Years of Protest

Reuters

BELING — Prime Minister Li Peng, an electrical engineer, will break ground this week for the huge Three Gorges dam on the Yangtze River, which will cost nearly 2 percent of gross national product and which has been contested for more than 75 years.

With costs estimated at \$12 billion by completion in 2009, some local residents opposing the dam and foreign investors still to be convinced, Mr. Li has a tough task on his hands to see through China's biggest engineering feat since the Great Wall, analysts said.

The prime minister, a former head of the Ministry of Power Industry, will mark the official start of construction Wednesday at the site of the 175-meter (570-foot) dam.

"After 70 years of debate and the effort of several generations, this is a day we have awaited for a long time," said Liu Hungui, director of project organization in Yichang on the Yangtze in central Hubei Province.

Total investment will amount to 4.29 percent of total investment in state infrastructure

during the construction, the official Xinhua press agency said.

Luo Changzuo, chief of planning and funding for the Three Gorges Construction Committee of the State Council, estimated the cost at 90 billion yuan (\$10.5 billion), exclusive of interest and price increases. He said the final cost would exceed 100 billion yuan.

Most of the 7 billion yuan (\$823 million) needed for preparatory work in 1993 and 1994 has been raised, he said. It came from national electrical rate increases, profits from the nearby Gezhouba hydropower station and loans from the State Development Bank.

China will have spent \$176 million by the end of 1994 to resettle thousands of people. More than 1.3 million people must be moved, but some have been unwilling to go.

The dam will cut Yangtze's flow in 1997 and is scheduled to begin generating electricity in 2003. When all 26 power generating units are operating in 2009 it will have total capacity of 18.2 million kilowatts. Mr. Liu said.

Minister In Japan Criticizes Bailouts

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's trade minister on Tuesday attacked the Bank of Japan's use of public funds to bail out two troubled credit unions.

"If I had been told about the recent rescue package before the announcement, I would not have agreed to that," said Ryutaro Hashimoto, the head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "It is right for the Bank of Japan to play such an overt rescue role, and will they do the same when similar problems emerge in the future?"

The Bank of Japan, in its first such emergency bailout of private lending institutions, announced on Friday that it would join private banks to set up a special bank to rescue the two ailing credit unions. The bulk of their bad debt had been inherited from the bursting of the country's so-called bubble economy in the late 1980s.

The Bank of Japan said the Tokyo-based institutions, Aozora Credit Bank and Tokyo Kyowa Credit Association, had bad assets totaling 100 billion yen (\$100 million).

Central bank and finance ministry officials said the move was an emergency step needed to protect depositors and ensure the stability of the overall financial system.

But some Japanese media and economists questioned the step as one that might encourage a lax attitude among bankers, who might feel that an official bailout would always be forthcoming to save them from their own mistakes.

"Excessive reliance on public funds raises the fear that financial institutions' management will become lax," an editorial in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said.

The Asian Development Bank approved an interest-free \$60 million loan to Vietnam to rebuild drainage and irrigation systems in the Red River Delta.

Investor's Asia

	Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
11,000	2,400	2,200	2,100
10,000	2,300	2,000	1,900
9,000	2,200	1,900	1,800
8,000	2,100	1,800	1,700
7,000 JASOND 1994	2,000 JASOND 1994	1,800 JASOND 1994	1,700 JASOND 1994
Exchange Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	7,849.75	7,707.75	+1.84
Singapore Straits Times	2,089.14	2,091.69	-0.12
Sydney All Ordinaries	1,852.70	1,842.00	+0.56
Tokyo Nikkei 225	18,875.48	18,975.10	-0.53
Kuala Lumpur Composite	900.41	895.77	+0.52
Bangkok SET	1,905.58	1,278.50	+2.12
Seoul Composite Stock	1,025.88	1,042.77	-1.62
Taipei Weighted Price	6,697.57	6,722.40	-0.37
Manila PSE	2,620.59	2,619.83	+0.03
Jakarta Stock Index	447.04	447.76	-0.16
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,902.32	1,878.09	+1.20
Bombay National Index	1,818.68	1,835.53	-0.91

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. will lead a consortium of Japanese companies to bid for China's high-speed train link between Beijing and Shanghai, Japanese officials said.
- Standard & Poor's Corp. affirmed its A rating for Sony Corp.'s debt and removed the issue from CreditWatch.
- Japan's wholesale price index for November was unchanged from October and down 1.3 percent from a year earlier.
- NEC Corp. said it expected shipments of personal computers to rise to 3 million units in the year to March 1999 from the 1.7 million units it expects to ship in the year ending in March 1995.
- Mandarin Oriental International Ltd. has agreed with Kahala Royal Inc. to take a one-third equity stake in and manage The Kahala Hotel in Honolulu. Mandarin Oriental said total acquisition and renovation costs would be about \$125 million.
- The Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong has applied to the High Court to have MKJ Corp. liquidated.
- Japan's machinery makers saw the value of orders from the private sector fall an adjusted 1.8 percent in October from September, the Economic Planning Agency said.
- India has cleared foreign investment of 404.37 billion rupees (\$13 billion) in 12 power projects.
- The Asian Development Bank approved an interest-free \$60 million loan to Vietnam to rebuild drainage and irrigation systems in the Red River Delta.

Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder

Hanoi Looks to Global Bond Market

Reuters

HANOI — Vietnam, seeking more investment capital, is counting on selling more domestic Treasury bonds and inching toward its first international bond issue, bankers and officials said.

Le Thi Bang Tam, general director of the State Treasury, said an international bond issue of \$100 million to \$200 million could be made by mid-1995.

"We anticipate that this might happen by the middle of next year," she said. "But we still have to go through various steps like getting approval from the prime minister."

Vietnam aims to double per capita gross domestic product by the year 2000, compared with 1991. It also seeks investment of up to \$30 billion by 2000, \$20 billion of it from domestic sources.

But domestic savings now are only about \$2 billion a year.

"Bonds are one of the government's preferred instruments to get the money out from under the bed," a foreign banker said.

The Treasury director said that domestic bonds and bills,

offered in Vietnamese dong or U.S. dollars with terms of up to three years, had been a successful savings vehicle.

Since they were launched in 1991, savers have purchased bonds worth 8.500 billion dong (\$773 million), she said. The 1995 target is 4,000 billion dong.

About 95 percent of Vietnamese Treasury bonds are denominated in dong. They earn a much higher rate of interest than dollar bonds.

Investors in bonds can now earn an annual 26.5 percent on average, according to a survey by Dragon Capital Co., published in the Vietnam Investment Review.

Treasury bonds are expected to be the main instruments traded in the first phase of Vietnam's stock market. Miss Tam said this might be launched in late 1995 or early 1996.

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect rate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

AMEX

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 1993 94 High Low Last Chg

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SPORTS

Prince Albert Calls For Lifetime Bans

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Monaco's Prince Albert, the only athlete on the 101-member International Olympic Committee, has called for a lifetime ban for athletes who test positive for banned substances.

The prince also admonished the IOC over its efforts at doping control, saying, "We don't need so many parties; we should have more drug tests."

His remarks, made Monday, came on the same day that FINA, swimming's governing body, announced the two-year suspensions of five more swimmers who tested positive for dehydrotestosterone, a performance-enhancing steroid, at the Asian Games this October in Hiroshima, Japan.

Eleven Chinese athletes, including seven swimmers, have now been suspended for two years for testing positive before or during the Asian Games. Three of those swimmers — Lu Bin, Yang Aihua and Zhou Guanhin — won gold medals at the world championships in Rome in September. None of those athletes will be able to participate in the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

The suspensions contradict what IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said last month: "I'm sure Chinese sport is very clean."

Also last month, Samaranch said of drug use in Olympic-related sports, "We think it is really declining."

Prince Albert, a bobsledder who competed in the 1988, 1992 and 1994 Winter Games and who is vice chairman of the

IOC's athletes commission, appeared at odds with Samaranch's remarks in an interview during a gathering of some 200 Olympic committees from around the world.

"I think it's so very much a problem," the prince said of drug use among athletes. "People try to minimize it all the time. More drugs are coming into play. We're struggling to keep up with new drugs and to find ways to detect them and counter them."

He said that the IOC must lead the way by increasing out-of-competition testing — the type that caught Lu and Yang, the Chinese stars.

"If we really dedicate our funds and human resources to that, we'll see more progress," the prince said.

The IOC is looking to institute a uniform suspension policy of two years for athletes in Olympic-related sports who fail drug tests. The prince, however, said a lifetime ban "is the only real answer."

"Sanctions have to mean something," he said.

But he added: "No one wants to take that step. No one wants to be accused of not giving an athlete a second chance."

Chinese officials have said that drug use was a matter of individual, not systematic, use.

"I have a hard time believing that," the prince said. "We keep hearing stories that they have been heavily influenced by East German coaches. This is a clear result of their influence."

"Unfortunately, I'm sure we'll see more," Prince Albert said of Chinese athletes who test positive for banned substances.



Marcel Desailly, left, battling an Azerbaijan defender as France posted a 2-0 victory.

France Defeats Azerbaijan in Soccer

Reuters

TRABZON, Turkey — France rediscovered the way to score Tuesday night as it beat Azerbaijan 2-0, in a Group I qualifier for the European Championship.

Patrice Loko scored in the 55th minute. The victory, in a match played on neutral ground because of security problems in Azerbaijan, boosted French hopes of reaching the 1996 finals after a poor start of three 0-0 draws.

The match was played in a downpour on a pitch more suited to mud-wrestling than soccer. And Papin's 30th goal for France owed as

much to the pitch as to his noted scoring knack. His half-hearted volley, off a cross from Reynald Pedros, went straight at Alexander Jivkov, but the goalkeeper let the ball slither under his body, through the mud and into the net.

In the second half, captain Eric Cantona headed down Paul Le Guen's free kick at the far post, a shot that the substitute keeper, Elshan Gassanov, managed to stop. But Loko slid in to net the rebound.

The victory left France in third place in the group with six points, one behind Romania and Israel and two ahead of Poland. But France has played one more match than the other three, with Israel hosting Romania on Wednesday night.

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It's Time for a FIFA Revolt

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A letter to FIFA's extended family, the 8 vice presidents, 12 sitting members of the executive, 5 heads of continental confederations, 191 national associations and 1 billion folks the world over who care for soccer.

Greetings: And what do you have on your plate over Christmas? Might I suggest you make room for insurrection.

It may not be reasonable, but I seriously suggest that your gift to soccer would be to challenge, while time permits, the rule of the FIFA president, Joao Havelange, the Brazilian now in his 21st year in that position, represents a threat to the game through his abuse of power.

In New York, two months ago, Havelange took it upon himself to rearrange the governing committee of FIFA, sacking members at his whim, appointing others, brooking no discussion. Some of you the vice presidents and the executive members,

Rob Hughes

had the courage to lay a hand on the autocrat's arm and remind him of article 20 of the FIFA statutes: "The president shall have an ordinary vote and, when votes are equal, the casting vote."

There never was a vote. At the very end of the executive committee meeting, Havelange presented his typed list of new appointees and removed them, then declared the meeting over.

Almost at once, but almost alone, Jack Warner, the Trinidadian who heads CONCACAF — FIFA's North and Central American confederation — spoke of deals done behind people's backs. He was swatted aside. The committee trooped out without complaint or explanation. Even those who were fired were reduced to whispering that their "crime" had been to suggest early in the year that it might be time to replace their 78-year-old overlord.

Until the last few days, Havelange could say humbug to everyone. Then, in Rome, Lennart Johansson, UEFA's president, threatened that unless Havelange consults Europe's 49 soccer-playing nations in the future, UEFA could boycott the next World Cup, in France in 1998.

In Kuala Lumpur, 41 Asian countries will vote Wednesday on a resolution by Peter Velappan, their general secretary, calling on Havelange to account for his unconstitutional behavior.

"We need more enlightened leadership from FIFA if we are to prevent world football slipping

into autocracy," says Velappan. "Anything FIFA does by the back door creates problems for the credibility of our leadership."

Well said, sir. Bravely said in a world of yes-sayers who, for a quiet Christmas, a quiet life, merely nod to Havelange's law.

Havelange might consider that he has little to lose. He, along with the general secretaries of Africa and North America, were removed from FIFA committees. But not only they. Pascalis sarin, the Italian who was a close ally of Havelange, the general secretary, Sepp Blatter in cleaning up the game at this summer's World Cup, was snubbed along with others, from FIFA's committee over seeing referees.

Johansson cites the switch of Antonio Matarrese, the president of the Italian federation from the finance committee (which suited his taste) to the commercial and tax adviser to the technical committee (where his knowledge is patchy).

Now Havelange might have answers. He might think it wise at this time to spare Matarrese, the executive members, say feebly. No one, it seemed,

had the courage to lay a hand on the autocrat's arm and remind him of article 20 of the FIFA statutes: "The president shall have an ordinary vote and, when votes are equal, the casting vote."

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SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division		Midwest Division	
W	L	W	L
1	5	1	5
Orlando	15	4	78
New York	11	7	61
Boston	9	9	59
New Jersey	9	13	49
Philadelphia	7	11	39
Washington	6	10	37
Miami	5	12	34
Central Division		Central Division	
W	L	W	L
1	5	206	—
Cleveland	11	6	57
Charlotte	9	9	50
Chicago	7	9	50
Detroit	8	8	44
Atlanta	8	11	42
Milwaukee	6	12	33
AP TOP 25 COLLEGE RESULTS		AP TOP 25 COLLEGE RESULTS	
1. Arizona	11-11	1. Arizona	11-11
2. Michigan	11-11	2. Michigan	11-11
3. Florida	11-11	3. Florida	11-11
4. Michigan St.	11-11	4. Michigan St.	11-11
5. Wisconsin	11-11	5. Wisconsin	11-11
6. Oregon	11-11	6. Oregon	11-11
7. Penn State	11-11	7. Penn State	11-11
8. Notre Dame	11-11	8. Notre Dame	11-11
9. Stanford	11-11	9. Stanford	11-11
10. Michigan	11-11	10. Michigan	11-11
11. Oregon St.	11-11	11. Oregon St.	11-11
12. Florida St.	11-11	12. Florida St.	11-11
13. Michigan	11-11	13. Michigan	11-11
14. Washington	11-11	14. Washington	11-11
15. Penn St.	11-11	15. Penn St.	11-11
16. Michigan	11-11	16. Michigan	11-11
17. Ohio St.	11-11	17. Ohio St.	11-11
18. Michigan	11-11	18. Michigan	11-11
19. Penn St.	11-11	19. Penn St.	11-11
20. Florida	11-11	20. Florida	11-11
21. Michigan			

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OBSERVER

Newt's Pal Warbucks

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It's hard to see Little Orphan Annie. Oliver Warbucks has seen to that. First you have to find her agent. Then the agent says you have to see the lawyers. They're the best lawyers the Warbucks billions can afford. Absolute millions of inaction.

Lucky I had connections. Newt Gingrich, eager to bring back the orphanage way of life, went straight to Warbucks after I pointed out that publicity about Annie's fabulous career would be a shot in the arm for pro-orphanage legislation.

Lifting a powerful telephone, he said, "Get me Ollie Warbucks." It was done in an instant. "Daddy, baby!" cried the youthful but silver-haired speaker. Cupping a hand over the mouthpiece, Gingrich whispered, "It's all right to call him Daddy as long as you're getting the capital gains tax reduced."

Warbucks said send me over, and if his dogs didn't sniff any liberalism on me he'd speak to Annie on my behalf.

He was more genial than you'd expect. The election results had sweetened his mood. And not just because he anticipated big gravy from a forthcoming capital gains tax cut.

Last summer Punjab and the Asp had started annoying him with hints that they would like to retire if he could see his way clear to providing them with small pensions.

Since the California voting disclosed the depth of Americans' malice toward aliens, however, Warbucks has been tickled at how Punjab and the Asp have changed their tune.

Since the elections, both seem so eager to stay on his payroll that the great tycoon is thinking of cutting their salaries. Unless they take it with a smile, he may even downsize by firing one of them so Warbucks Industries can compete more efficiently in the international marketplace.

New York Times Service

Robert Altman's Surreal Glimpse of Fashion World

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — With a wriggle, a giggle, Sophia Loren removes one silken stocking. Then the other. Right down to the still-muscious legs and voluptuous bosom, encased in a lace corset. The audience at the premiere of Robert Altman's new movie naturally kept their eyes only on la Loren's lingerie.

The glittering jewel always worn in his shirt front is no longer a real diamond, but a \$25 zircon. Too many diamonds popped out and were gobbled off the floor with a loud "Ahh!" by Sandy. When he accused Sandy of being in cahoots with a diamond thief, Annie became so angry that she smashed her Ovaltine shaker. To reduce tensions he switched to zircons.

The Warbucks geniality faded, however, when I asked about the immigration status of Punjab and the Asp. Had they become naturalized citizens? Or had Warbucks's obvious hatred for government regulation and bureaucracy made the process too distasteful for him to endure?

Did they at least have green cards? If, in fact, Punjab and the Asp were still illegally in this country, how did he deal with the Social Security problems that had tripped so many of President Clinton's nominees?

I had pushed him too far. "Little Orphan Annie is too busy to see you for the next 10 years," he said. "This interview will be concluded after the following coded message is issued."

He read off a series of numbers, which I ran through my Orphan Annie secret-message decoder back at the office: "Newt is right. Orphanages are the best places in the world for kids to be if they want a crack at being taken in by the world's Daddy Warbucks and raised like princesses and princes. Don't forget to drink your Ovaltine."

New York Times Service

the ultimate fashion show in which nobody wears anything at all.

"In the beginning we are nude, in the end we need nothing, fashion is what happens to you in between," was the message handed out as guests at the Roseland ballroom partied to disco music with a scarlet-clad (formerly known as) Prince.

"Ready to Wear" is totally surreal, with genuine fashion shows, events and people interspersed with caricatures. Altman seems to have missed the point: that fashion itself is surreal without all that cinematic effort. People slipping in dog's mess? Well, that's not half as devastating as someone dropping a felt pen on your new Prada shoes. Why mock up a fashion show in a Métro (been there, done that years ago) but fail to record on camera the moment at Jean-Paul Gaultier's show when the audience started choking on the fumes from the fake snow?

"I don't know what to say — it's a comedy, very droll. It's not a critique of fashion, it is a total fiction," said Gaultier, who made his entrance in a tiger-print jacket with Lauren Bacall.

"I was cut!" claimed Bacall. "A lot of the scenes that made my character add up to more were gone." She plays a fashion editor ousted for a younger model (while Sally Kellerman and Tracey Ullman are competing for the favors of the photographer).

For fashion folks, the film just didn't come off — either as an extended skit, or as a bitchy or brutal dissection of the industry. Although Altman started the evening by telling the audience to "giggle and give in and enjoy it," the laughter came in trickles rather than torrents. Ironically, the most riveting bits of the movie were the polished excerpts from the real fashion shows.

Vivienne Westwood pronounced herself bemused. Nino Cerruti (who had costumed many of the characters) described it as "an amusing film," but wondered what a non-fashion audience would make of it. Most people did not think that Altman had done "for fashion with 'Ready to Wear' what he did with 'The Player'."



AP/Loren and Altman; AFP/Basinger and Loren

Above all, there was a chance for this fashion editor to spot herself: just the briefest flash, a fashion micro-second. The editors in fashion's real world don't get much of a showing, in spite of all that effort jockeying for position in front of the cameras and nosing up to Kim Basinger, playing a roving TV reporter. Altman sure got her right as your typical fashion journalist: all lissome limbs, blonde hair and bee-stung lips from which pours honeyed drive.

And oh for the life of Julia Roberts' character! She plays a whimsical journalist, who rolls around in bed, quaffs champagne, never bothers with the shows and is never asked by her editor to turn in a story. Laptop computers, notebooks and pens do not feature in the film any more than scissors and pins.

The fashion world had expected a corrosive, sardonic take on fashion. What we got was pure farce. Enter the cross-dressing retailer with a peacock for sugar pink Chanel. Exit (into a closet) the fashion editor who offers a star photographer her body in return for an exclusive contract. Death by ham sandwich (was that a Jewish joke?) for the fashion executive with terrible taste in ties. The plot is as obscure as the ending is transparent — a parade of models in

queens posed for the paparazzi and models posed for each other.

At the end, Rupert Everett, Anouk Aimée's son in the movie, wrapped himself into a Russian greatcoat to face the frosty Manhattan night. "I don't think the movie is really an independent microscopic view of the fashion industry," he said. "It's about using fashion motifs for a Feydeau-type farce about characters in a comedy of errors."

But in all the fun and frolics, the real emotion of fashion, the drama of creation, the orgasms of excitement, even the visual energy, seem to have hit the cutting room floor.

PEOPLE

The Associated Press
Fergie with an AIDS patient Tuesday.

GOD and bad vibrations: The lead singer of the Beach Boys, Mike Love, will be some millions of dollars richer after a jury in Los Angeles found that he deserved to be credited on 35 songs and was owed past and future royalties. The jury also said that Brian Wilson, the band's co-founder, had failed to give Love 30 percent of a \$10 million settlement for the sale of the seminal '60s group's songs. After the trial, Love accused Wilson's advisers of taking advantage of the musician, who has long undergone treatment for psychiatric disorders.

The Duchess of York, who is visiting Portugal to support a local AIDS charity, says she's undergone three separate tests for the disease. The duchess, 35, who is separated from Prince Andrew, the second son of Queen Elizabeth II, told a Lisbon newspaper that she underwent AIDS tests before her marriage and before conceiving each of her two children. "People must be more open about the disease," Fergie said.

The movie director Steven Spielberg will be the guest of honor at the 20th

yied Rajkumari Priyadarshika Raje, daughter of the former Maharaja of Baroda, in what has been called India's society wedding of the decade. Among those attending were Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan and Sonia Gandhi, the widow of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The dissident Vietnamese writer Duong Thuc Ha was awarded the French Order of Arts and Letters for her work in fighting for human rights in her country. Culture Minister Jacques Toubon, who bestowed the honor, received a "lively" letter from Hanoi protesting the award, sources said.

Woody Allen flew into the Sicilian resort of Taormina on a private jet to film a scene in his latest film, but declined to talk about the project. The 59-year-old Allen was accompanied by his girlfriend Soon-Yi Previn, 23, the adopted daughter of his estranged wife, Mia Farrow. Olympia Dukakis and Helena Bonham Carter are acting in the scene. It was the first time that Allen has shot in Italy.

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Europe

	Today				Tomorrow			
	High	Low	W	CDF	High	Low	W	CDF
Alps	17.62	9.48	18.64	11.62	17.62	9.48	18.64	11.62
Amsterdam	6.42	1.21	6.43	3.27	6.42	1.21	6.43	3.27
Athens	17.62	9.48	18.64	11.62	17.62	9.48	18.64	11.62
Barcos	10.62	8.46	15.68	10.62	10.62	8.46	15.68	10.62
Berlin	2.32	3.27	2.32	3.27	2.32	3.27	2.32	3.27
Bilbao	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21
Brussels	2.02	1.21	2.02	1.21	2.02	1.21	2.02	1.21
Copenhagen	2.02	1.21	2.02	1.21	2.02	1.21	2.02	1.21
Cross Del Sol	13.66	10.62	19.66	11.62	13.66	10.62	19.66	11.62
Dublin	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21
Edinburgh	1.64	1.21	1.64	1.21	1.64	1.21	1.64	1.21
Florence	13.66	2.25	18.64	2.25	13.66	2.25	18.64	2.25
Gibraltar	2.65	1.67	2.65	1.67	2.65	1.67	2.65	1.67
Grenoble	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22
Helsinki	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21	1.94	1.21
Iceland	20.62	7.44	27.66	10.62	20.62	7.44	27.66	10.62
London	7.44	1.21	8.46	5.41	7.44	1.21	8.46	5.41
Milan	7.44	1.21	8.46	5.41	7.44	1.21	8.46	5.41
Moscow	6.92	3.27	9.62	4.27	6.92	3.27	9.62	4.27
Nice	17.62	4.25	12.63	4.25	17.62	4.25	12.63	4.25
Oulu	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22
Paris	7.44	1.21	8.46	5.41	7.44	1.21	8.46	5.41
Prague	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22
Rome	12.62	3.27	10.62	3.27	12.62	3.27	10.62	3.27
St. Petersburg	4.25	1.21	6.22	4.25	4.25	1.21	6.22	4.25
Sabaudia	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22
Scarsburg	4.25	1.21	6.22	4.25	4.25	1.21	6.22	4.25
Tallinn	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22
Venice	2.25	0.22	3.27	0.22	2.25	0.22	3.27	0.22
Vienna	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22	1.21	0.22
Zurich	3.67	0.22	3.67	0.22	3.67	0.22	3.67	0.22

Legend: sunny, partly cloudy, cloudy, thunderstorms, rain, snow, fogs. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Oceania

Auckland 22/71 13.66 pc 29/64 14.67 pc

Sydney 28/62 18.64 pc 29/